FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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THE BOWIE KNIFE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, Ark., March 10, 1858.

Messrs. Editors:—Having seen some little wrangling in the public prints about the first maker of the far-famed Bowie Knife, I propose to give you the facts of the case as I have had them from the mouth of the artificer himself, substantiated by the testimony of the community in which he has long resided.

In the Autumn of 1827, Col. James Bowie, of Natchitoches, La., hearing that James Black, of Washington, Arks., was a skillful worker in metals, sent him a pattern for the knife, the form of which had doubtless been conceived by necessity, in actual encounters with beasts of the forest and desperadoes who haunted the frontier. Black made the knife according to order, and forwarded it to Bowie; and in the hands of that reckless and daring man it soon became notorious throughout the whole South-west, and orders for similar knives came flocking in from Arkansas and Texas. So great was the mania that for some time he was obliged to abandon all other work to supply the demand for these knives, which at that time received the various appellations of Arkansas Toothpick, Black's Knife, Bois d'Arc handle Knife, Bowie Knife, &c.

Importers of cutlery soon took advantage of their reputation, and ordered knives of a similar form from Sheffield, with the inscription "Red River" on the blade. But this stratagem did not succeed, as the excellency of Black's Knife consisted not so much in its form as its temper, which, as he assures me, was so good that after putting it in order, he could whittle seasoned hickory and then shave the hair off his arm. The handle was made from knots of the bois d'arc or osage orange tree, very hard and durable, and most beautifully carved in the grain; and, as he had been brought up to the silver plating business, he was enabled to mount them splendidly, thus making them objects of ornament as well as utility to the soldier and hunter. His prices were from five to fifty dollars.

In December 1839, he went entirely blind; has since been an indispensable favorite in the family of the late lamented Dr. J. N. Jones, formerly of Granville Co., N. C., and is still living, an object of regard and sympathy for our entire community.

Some years since, a soldier by the name of Johnson put a knife in Black's hand, and asked him if he knew it, to which he replied that the knife was an acquaintance, but the owner a stranger to him; Johnson replied that *his* knives were celebrated in the battle of San Jacinto, and that the weapon he held in his hand had pierced fifteen Spaniards in that conflict.

Your friend, truly, W. M. C.

Florida Indians.—We learn from Col. Wm. H. Garrett, that Billy Bowlegs and his warriors, about fifty or sixty in number, have all agreed to remove, and that Sam Jones and his party, only some forty in number, being the remainder of the tribe, will in all probability consent to emigrate also. This will put a terminus to the "Florida War"—not quite as important but almost as long as the Peloponessian of olden times.

The price agreed upon is some $1,000 to the chiefs, $500 to the warriors each, and $150 for the squaws—less than the amount offered for their capture by the Government. This method is much more humane and far more expeditious than urging a petty war upon a handful of savages at double the expense and of interminable duration. For a year or more the Government had been offering $500 for the capture of each warrior and $220 for each squaw, and up to the present time but *one* had been taken.—*Montgomery (Ala.) paper.*

Another Difficulty in the South Carolina College.—The Columbia Carolinian of Saturday says:

"We regret to state that yesterday the Faculty found it necessary to suspend ninety-seven students of the South Carolina College until the first of October next, and five until the first of May. We understand the ostensible cause of the difficulty was a refusal of the Faculty to allow a suspension of the College exercises on Thanksgiving day under municipal recommendation. Upon the professors going to Chapel and recitation, on Thursday morning, the benches were found tarred, whereupon the order was given by the professors to the classes to attend at their private offices to recite. The Junior and Freshman classes, with few exceptions, obeyed the order—the Seniors and Sophomores mostly declined doing so. When called before the Faculty, with much unanimity they declined responding to questions. The act of discipline which followed was necessary to uphold the essential authority of the government, in which the Faculty was unanimous."

A Virginia Diamond.—Mr. G. P. Matthews, of Virginia, has exhibited at the Cincinnati Times office what he claims as a diamond of the first water, and the largest in the world. It has an inch and a half of diameter, and nearly an inch of thickness.

It is surpassingly brilliant, particularly when viewed by gas-light. Mr. Matthews says he has been offered for it £24,000. It was found by the father of its present possessor in the gold mines of Buckingham county, Virginia, about seventy years since. It has remained in the rough state ever since, until a few weeks ago, when Mr. M., being satisfied by every test that it was in reality a diamond, took it to New York and had it dressed. This precious gem weighs 144 carats. The Koh-i-noor, if we remember, weighs but 100 carats. There have been several diamonds found in the regions of Virginia. Last year one found in said locality was sold at Richmond for $4,500.

[A marvellous story, truly.]

It is stated in a special despatch from this city to the New York Times that Col. Benton is confined to his bed with cancer of the stomach. He works upon his abridgment of the congressional debates as steadily as ever, and hopes to live long enough to finish them.—*Washington Union.*

Cowles, in his history of plants, thus laconically notices the virtue of hemp: "By this cordage ships are guided, bells are rung, and rogues are kept in awe."

Troubles are like babies—they grow bigger by nursing.

THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

If the facts brought to light by those engaged in this enterprise do not deceive us, no Rail Road has been projected in North Carolina, which promises a tithe as much to develope the mineral resources of the State, to increase its wealth, and to remunerate the Stockholders, as the one from Fayetteville to the Coal Mines in Chatham. And yet no enterprise has been so beset with difficulties, so niggardly treated by the Legislature, and so parsimoniously assisted by many of those who are vitally interested in its completion.

Its friends so far, have pressed through the most formidable obstacles,—they have pulled against wind and tide. Treated with coolness and indifference by the people in other counties interested in the project,—with sheer neglect, if not downright contempt by the majority in the last Legislature, the people of Fayetteville and Cumberland have, single handed, resolved to accomplish this great work at all hazards. Their indomitable energy deserves all praise. But will the counties of Moore, Harnett and Chatham, stand aloof from this enterprise? Will they not rally to the assistance of its friends, and carry the work through, with speed and energy? Will not the next Legislature, now that Fayetteville and Cumberland have resolved it shall be done, come to their help in the last extremity? Surely, if there be a spark of State pride, of patriotic feeling, of justice, of good will, towards that portion of the State, in that body, as we believe there will be, they will come to the rescue.

At the late annual meeting of the Stockholders at Fayetteville, the President and old Board of Trustees were re-elected. The President presented a full report of the operations of the Company, of the future prospects of the Road and the benefits which must accrue to the stockholders and the State, as the result of its completion. From this report, we glean a few facts, for the benefit of our readers. The road will be 43 miles long. The cost for graduation and bridging the whole route is estimated at $314,326 56. The cost of iron, laying the track and other items, say $227,403. To which we add $285,563 44 for the purchase of rolling stock, building depots, machine shops, &c.—to put the road at work; making in round numbers $900,000, or a little over $20,000 per mile. Our estimate may be too small, but at all events it cannot exceed $1,000,000, to build and furnish every necessary for a thorough equipment of the Road.

Of this sum, the town of Fayetteville in its corporate capacity has subscribed $100,000; the county of Cumberland $100,000, and individuals $141,232 19. To which add for work payable in stock $18,531 11; making the present amount of stock $359,764 11. All will admit that Fayetteville and Cumberland have done well. More than they are well able to do. And yet rather than the work shall fail, they will complete the Road, and mortgage it to capitalists who will furnish the means to put it in operation. Even this, from the lights before us, would be a safe transaction. But ought it to be done? Will the counties of Harnett, Moore and Chatham, will the next Legislature allow it to be done? Will they permit, by their parsimoniousness, Northern capitalists to come in and complete a work, costing so meagre a sum, which will renumerate them so largely, and bring such wealth to the State? We trust not—we beg them not to allow it. Let Chatham, Moore and Harnett subscribe $150,000, and we feel quite sure the next Legislature will magnanimously take the balance of the Stock. And why not? If all the past, all the present, all safe precedents and investments be not a lie; if science and experience be not at fault; if Prof. Emmons and other scientific men be not wholly mistaken, then no enterprise has ever been started in the State, giving such assurances of safety and remuneration. The investments of Fayetteville and Cumberland, when paid in, if the road be put at work, will exempt the citizens almost entirely from taxation, and should the State take the balance of the Stock, it will contribute more largely to the sinking fund by double, than any other investment it has.

But where is the evidence? Prof. Emmons asserts that within a convenient distance of the terminus of this Road, there are inexhaustible beds of Coal of the best qualities, for fuel and any other purposes for which it may be demanded? Actual experiment has demonstrated the truth of his report. The demand for this article, although now immense, is constantly increasing. The prospective completion of this Road will be the signal for the employment of any amount of capital necessary for mining this article on Deep River to any conceivable extent. This road when completed with a single track will be capable of transporting to Fayetteville annually, 500,000 tons. Should the Road see proper to charge $1 per ton, this alone would keep the Road in order, pay its expenses and divide 10 to 12 per cent to the Stockholders. Even the charge of $1 per ton, would enable its owners to put it afloat on the Ocean, at a cheaper rate than any other Coal in the world, yet it would be bad policy to keep up that rate, if it could be done for less.

In close contact with the Coal, are veins of Iron ore of the very best qualities, almost interminable, and all the necessary means of mining and smelting it are at hand. These two sources alone, furnish the most ample guarantee for constant and profitable employment of the Road. Add to these the products of the extensive pine forests—the large crops of surplus wheat and corn, &c., contiguous, and the certainty of extending the Road through the productive north-western counties of the State, furnish the most conclusive evidence of the certain success of this great enterprise.

To the State it would be a source of wealth, greater than any other. The immense revenue of the mines would secure a large balance of trade in our favor, lessening the rate of exchanges, and affording at all times a full supply. It would afford investment to much of the dormant capital of the State, and labor to thousands of its citizens, now scarcely able to keep soul and body together. It would give a powerful impetus to trade and commerce—to our mechanical and agricultural resources, and place North Carolina in a proud and enviable position.

But it is said, many of the people and the State are already largely interested in the Deep River improvement. Very well, so much the greater reason then for the completion of the Road. There will be more than work enough for both. The completion of the Road would hasten and facilitate the River improvement. The two interests are not antipodes—there is room for both, and should both be completed speedily, it will be all the better for those interested in each and for the whole State. Let the people and the Legislature look to this.—*Ral. Spirit of the Age.*

North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds sell in New York at 98. Virginia at 91.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1858.

We regret to hear that a casual remark of the Senior Editor, in one of his recent letters from Chapel Hill, has wounded the feelings of a son of the Rev. Dr. Chapman, formerly President of the University—the son being an eminent Minister of the Presbyterian Church. We were not aware that there was any living descendant of Dr. C., and had no idea of wounding any one's feelings. On looking back to the letter, we find it carelessly worded, and thus expressing more than we wished, which was simply, that Dr. C. did not possess those peculiar and very rare qualities which fit one for the chief management of an institution of that kind, and for the firm but judicious control of hundreds of young men, at a time of life and in a position both most unfavorable to control. It will not be denied that the Presidency of such an institution requires a rare combination of qualities. What we meant to say was, merely, that Dr. C. wanted those peculiar administrative qualities required in a President of the University, and so he probably discovered, after four or five years' experience, for he resigned the place. We were old enough at the time, though a boy, to know that such was the public opinion; but we do not remember ever to have heard him spoken of, apart from that fact, in any other terms than of respect. We have no doubt that he was a useful man and learned divine.

GUBERNATORIAL.—The Robeson democrats last week nominated Judge Ellis for Governor.

JUDGE ELLIS ON DISTRIBUTION.—Judge Ellis has been charged by some of the Democracy with unsoundness (as they understand the term) on the land question. In consequence his letter to Mr. Dancy, written in November last, appears in yesterday's Raleigh Standard. The Judge, it appears, is entirely opposed to distribution, and in favor of the platform to be adopted at Charlotte, whatever it may be.

JUDGE AND SENATOR.—The Weldon correspondent of the Petersburg Express says,—

"I believe it is now pretty generally conceded on all sides, that Hon. Asa A. Biggs will be appointed to the vacant judgeship on the Federal Bench in North Carolina, and Mr. Clingman, or Judge Ruffin, will be appointed to succeed Col. B. in the United States Senate, and the chances so far as I learn seem to be decidedly in favor of the former."

Yes, this is doubtless true, and the appointments would probably have been made some time ago but for the fact that Mr. Clingman's vote is needed in the House on the Kansas question.

But only to think that Thomas L. Clingman is to be preferred over ex-Chief Justice Ruffin!

DECLINED.—W. R. Myers, Esq., Senator from Mecklenburg in the last Legislature, and Messrs. Rand and Lewis of Wake, and Tomlinson of Johnston, Commoners, decline a re-election. All Democrats.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM DEEP RIVER.—The John H. Haughton arrived at this place on Tuesday last, heavily freighted with Cotton and Flour from the Deep River country.

We learn from a correspondent of the Petersburg Express, that the dwelling of Gen. M. W. Ransom, in Warren county, was destroyed by fire on Friday night last.

A NEW DRESS.—The Charlotte Democrat, which has looked well in its old clothes, comes to us making a very handsome appearance in a new suit.

BAPTISMS.—27 persons were baptized in the river at Wilmington on Sunday last, in the presence of a large crowd of people.

A large number of persons joined the two Methodist churches in Wilmington on the same day.

Revivals.—One has but to cast his eyes about him to perceive the great and increasing interest in religious matters in every part of our broad land.

During the past week there was a union of the Presbyterian and Methodist Congregations in this place, and daily prayer meetings at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon were held, during the entire week. Many attended, with increasing interest, upon these solemn assemblies; and their serious earnestness gave abundant evidence that the mighty power of the Spirit of God was working upon their hearts and consciences to draw them to the Saviour. At present there is a prayer meeting in each congregation and services in the Churches at night. There is no abatement of interest, but on the contrary the numbers are steadily increasing. Some have found pardon and peace in believing, others with longing hearts are seeking rest in Jesus. Many are brought to serious consideration of their condition before God, and few are passed by in this effusion of the Holy Spirit.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

As the fruits of a recent revival in this place, about 30 persons have connected themselves with the Presbyterian Church. There have, also, been some accessions to the Methodist and Baptist churches, but we have not learned the number.

We learn from the N. C. Christian Advocate that an awakening influence is abroad in Raleigh and other sections.—*Char. Democrat.*

DEMOCRATIC SECRET SOCIETIES.—The N. Y. Correspondent of the National Intelligencer says that the Tammany managers of the Democratic party are beginning to be alarmed at the springing up of secret societies amongst their hitherto faithful adherents. They are somewhat savage on the occasion. The Sun well remarks: "It is, indeed, rather ludicrous to hear of secret societies springing up in a party which so recently waged war against 'dark lanterns' and 'Know-Nothing' councils."

THE COHESIVE POWER OF PUBLIC PLUNDER.—Well did Mr. Calhoun describe the power which binds the democratic party together. The leaders get the "plunder," and the rank and file do the voting. We have lately had frequent occasion to note the way in which the plunder goes, and now we have another case. John Miller, the Postmaster of Philadelphia, a brawling Locofoco, has been detected in demanding the enormous sum of $25,000 for his agency in the purchase of a banking house in Philadelphia for a post office, at the price of $250,000. He actually received $23,000 of his demand, though it did not come *directly*, only indirectly, out of the U. S. Treasury. The failure of the Bank of Pennsylvania having brought this, as well as many other curious things, to light, Congress appointed a committee to investigate the matter. They summoned the late Postmaster General before them, and he testified that he took great care not to pay for the property more than it was worth; he gave express orders that no commission should be paid to any person. Recently, however, Mr. Miller informed him that after the purchase was made, the president of the bank gave him what he considered himself entitled to "for services rendered in perfecting the sale." The President of the Bank testified, that "before the payment was made, and when the Bank's necessities required the use of the money, some delay and difficulty having occurred, he saw Mr. Miller, for the purpose of getting his aid to close the arrangement. He thinks it probable some suggestion was then made in regard to contingent recompense. After the Bank was paid, Mr. Miller called upon him and signified that he would like his compensation fixed, and named $25,000 as the fee. Mr. Allibone being somewhat surprised by this large demand, said he would consult the Directors, but paid $8,000 then to meet a pressing necessity urged by Mr. Miller. Subsequently he paid $15,000 more, and there he stopped, Mr. Miller gracefully submitting to a small discount of $2,000 on his first demand."

And so Uncle Sam, the old goose whom the leaders delight to pluck, paid $250,000 for property which the seller willingly disposed of for $227,000; and a sworn public officer pocketed the difference, "for services rendered."

THE VAN BUREN FAMILY.—We take the following from the Washington Union:—

"*John Van Buren.—The Stray Douglass.*—John Van Buren recently said, in a convivial speech:

"Well gentlemen, there is *one* family has got back safe into the democratic party to stay for life. It is the Van Buren family; and if Senator Douglas only knew the long, dreary road he has to travel, the deep, roaring streams he has got to swim his horses over, the dark, stormy nights where the wind will blow down his tents, and he will be forced to sleep on the ground with the rain pouring on him in torrents, the high, steep, and rugged mountains he has got to climb, the interminable deserts, where there is no wood nor water, he has got to cross, in the road he has taken away from his 'father's house,' he would, in my opinion, take the straightest chute back into the democratic camp."

The roar that followed John's description of the dangers and difficulties of the route he himself had travelled since 1848 may be imagined, but not described."

The plain English of which is, that black republicanism does not *pay*, and Locofocoism *does*. And so the Van Burens have deserted from the camp in which they have fared on husks for ten years past, and have gone back to the green pastures on which they once fed so luxuriantly. "The family" does not seem to have been troubled with any trifling considerations of principle, or any thing of that sort, nor does John imagine that Douglas has any thing of the kind. It is merely what is to be made out of democracy, and what is to be lost whilst out of its ranks. Model patriots and statesmen these! And the Union is ready to kill the fatted calf in honor of the return of the prodigals who did all they could to overthrow their "father's house," and only return to it for shelter and food after the failure of their efforts.

STOCK OPERATIONS.—The stock of the Bank of the United States once sold as high as $160 a share, and for years it ruled at $125 to $150. See what it is now: A letter from New York to the Charleston Courier says:—

"Among the sales of curious fancy stocks at public auction, to-day, were fifty shares of United States Bank Stock, which brought *five cents a share.* The same party who held these securities, was the possessor of ten shares of Crystal Palace Stock, which were also disposed of in the same way, at the same time, and at the same rate—five cents a share!"

Strange Proceedings.—There was a caucus at Washington on Saturday night of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, both Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton members. Its deliberations, the National *Intelligencer* says, resulted in the appointment of a Committee of twenty members—ten Lecompton Democrats and (*mirabile dictu*) ten Anti-Lecompton Democrats!—who are to consult together and report at an adjourned meeting, to be held this (Tuesday) evening, as to the most feasible mode of admitting Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution.

Now, when we recollect that the Anti-Lecompton Democrats have been denounced by the Lecompton Democrats as Traitors and Black Republicans, is it not strange to see them in caucus together? Southern Democrats in caucus with Black Republicans! There is something foul in this business. *The South is again sold!*

Richmond Whig.

[The committee consists of Messrs. English of Indiana, Keitt of S. C., Groesbeck of Ohio, Stephens of Ga., Craig of Mo., Owen Jones of Pa., Cockerill of Ohio, Branch of N. C., Dewart of Pa, Pendleton of Ohio, Houston of Ala., Quitman of Miss., Foley of Indiana, J Glancy Jones of Pa., Clark of N. Y., Bocock of Va., Hall of Ohio, Stevenson of Ky., McKibbin of Cal., and Corning of N. Y.]

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday, it was announced that the Vice President had been compelled to leave for his family in the South, and that the Senate must elect a President *pro tem.*

A ballot was taken, resulting as follows:—

Whole number of votes,	41
Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama,	28
Mr. Fessenden, of Maine,	12
Mr. Hamlin, of Maine,	1

Messrs. Slidell and Dixon conducted Mr. Fitzpatrick to the chair and he took the oath.

The Minnesota bill was discussed, and finally it was determined, 22 to 21, to give her as a State one Representative now, and more if a census to be taken should show that she is entitled to more.

On Tuesday, a bill to regulate the prices of public printing was introduced.

The President's nominations of Marshal, &c. for the District of Columbia were all confirmed in Executive session.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES on Monday, eight one hour speeches were made on Kansas.

On Tuesday, the debate was continued; the House still in session at our latest date.

KANSAS.—The Bill for the admission of Kansas is the special order for to-day, and is to be disposed of promptly, probably before the close of the week. In addition to the proposition to be offered by Mr. Gilmer, it is said that Mr. Crittenden's Bill will be pressed. The points of this proposition are clearly stated in a few remarks by Mr. Crittenden when he introduced his Bill. He said:—

"The first section of my substitute proposes that the State of Kansas shall be admitted into the Union. Inasmuch, however, as great dispute exists in respect to whether the constitution was fairly made or has been properly submitted, it is proposed that it shall be submitted to a vote of the people, and if a majority of the people of Kansas approve of the constitution, that fact is to be made known to the President after the election has taken place, and he is to declare the fact by proclamation, and thereupon the admission of the State of Kansas, without any further proceeding upon the part of Congress, is to be considered absolute and complete. If, however, the constitution be rejected upon that election, then the people are to choose delegates to a new Convention, which is to have authority to form a constitution for Kansas if it be the will of the people to come into the Union as a State. These elections, according to the third section, are to be taken out of the control and management of the ordinary officials of the Territorial government, because of the party influence which is exercised, or may be supposed to be exercised by those officials. Great exception is made here, as we all know, to Mr. Calhoun's control of this matter; and it is said he has placed it under the direction of partisans of his own. I want to take it out of their hands. I do not know who is to be in power, but I suppose that the Legislature is to be Republican from the last revelations made by Mr. Calhoun. I do not want to put it in their power. I want to have a fair election, which shall be conducted and managed by impartial arbiters. I propose therefore, by the third section, that a board shall be constituted for the purpose of directing and conducting those elections, giving directions to them in all respects, and appointing proper officers to take charge of the polls. That board is to consist of the Governor, Secretary of the Territory, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Council. They are to direct when the election is to be held; they are to appoint the judges of election; and they are to do every thing else necessary and conducive to a fair expression of opinion by the people.

These are the main provisions of the substitute. The rest are merely formal, making propositions to the new State for lands to be granted, and other provisions of that kind which are usually made in these bills. They are the same terms that are offered to the people of Minnesota.

I do not feel disposed to enlarge on the question at all. I know that the Senate is weary of debate on this subject. I am certain that I am. I desire to bring this matter to a close. Those gentlemen who are not altogether determined as to their course will understand, from what I have said, what is the purpose and the object of this amendment. It is to make the admission conditional, but to make it now, so as to put it possibly beyond our reach forever. It is to make the admission now, but on the condition that a vote shall be had on the constitution; that if it be approved by the people, Kansas shall then be absolutely and peremptorily a State of the Union; but if the constitution be rejected, then a convention shall be called forthwith, or as soon as possible, for the purpose of making a new constitution; and these elections are to be held under the superintendence and direction of a Board of Commissioners, to consist of the Governor, the Secretary of the Territory, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Council, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum. The provisions are very simple."

Mr. Crittenden's proposition has a precedent in the case of Wisconsin; and the National Intelligencer is aware of but two objections to it. Democrats object to it on the ground that it would be Congressional "intervention" in the affairs of Kansas, in conflict with the spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Republicans object to it, that, by referring the Lecompton Constitution to the popular suffrage, and pledging the admission of Kansas under that instrument in case it should be ratified, those who support the amendment may find themselves charged with a willingness to recognise the contingent existence of slavery north of 36° 30'—a result to which many are invincibly opposed by reason of their respect for the Missouri compromise line, which they have determined still to enforce practically, in spite of its repeal by the National Legislature.

After disposing of these objections the Intelligencer says:—

"But, after all, the best argument in behalf of Mr. Crittenden's substitute is found in its transparent fairness, equity, and impartiality. Its passage would involve neither the defeat of one section nor the triumph of the other, but would secure justice to both. Under its operation full play is allowed for the principle of popular sovereignty, without prejudice being done to the rights of the South or of the North, and, as we think we have shown, without prejudice to the political aspirations of either, since, whether adopted or not, it is plain that the ultimate destiny of Kansas is already fixed. Shall that destiny be impressed under the pacific auspices of this beneficent and equal arrangement, or shall it be wrought out amid the heated turmoil and grinding collisions of contending parties—the one exulting in the petty triumph of a barren political victory, and the other smarting under a sense of that defeat which leaves a sting even though it brings no loss? If through the contumacy of individuals in either section this measure of justice should fall to the ground, the great mass of the American people, we are sure, will hold to a rigid responsibility those who would seek to prefer an imaginary party predominance to the pacification of the whole country on a basis equally just and equally honorable to both of the sections so unhappily and, we may add, so unnaturally arrayed against each other."

CONGRESSIONAL SPEECHES.—Many of the speeches—indeed nearly all of them—on any political subject before Congress, are shocking bores, trashy, pointless, and unreadable, a re-hash, wretchedly cooked up, of newspaper articles. But bad as the speeches are, to listen to, the essays which it is now the fashion to *read* in the House, would be worse still, if any body would submit to be bored by them. But we see that while a member was reading for dear life, a few evenings ago, *only three members* besides himself were present. We suppose that nearly every member of the House either has let off a speech or an essay on Kansas, or means to do so. On Friday last, a list of *forty* members who were yet to speak or read was handed to the presiding officer, 31 of whom were expected to read instead of speaking.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The Steamer City of Baltimore arrived here to-day, with Liverpool advices to the 17th inst.

The news from China and India is of little importance.

The bombardment of Lucknow was expected to take place on the 25th February. A large portion of the British army had entered Oude. Sir Colin Campbell was at Cawnpore awaiting the siege train. The King of Delhi had been found guilty, and banished to Van Dieman's Land for life.

The steamer Ava, with the Calcutta mails and over two hundred and fifty thousand pounds in specie, was lost on Trincomalee on the 16th of February. All the cargo and passengers were saved.

At Canton, January 28, everything was tranquil.

The proceedings of the British Parliament were unimportant. Count Walewski had withdrawn the original request in relation to the Refugees.

At Paris Orsini and Pierre were guillotined on the 13th instant. Ridio had been respited and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

At Liverpool the cotton market closed dull. Sales for three days were 9,000 bales, nearly all of which was to the trade. Manchester advices were unfavorable. Flour very dull and nominal. Wheat generally unchanged. Corn dull and declined from 6d to 1s. Spts. Turpentine steady at 40s. Rosin dull at 4s. 3d. Consols 96¾ a ¼.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

The Mormons Going to Resist.—Col. Johnston, in his latest received official despatch, says that the Mormon troops are organized to resist the establishment of a territorial government by the United States, and in furtherance of that object, have erected works of defence in the mountain passes and near Salt Lake City. He does not believe that conciliation towards them would now be properly appreciated—it would rather be wrongly interpreted. In view of the treasonable temper and feeling pervading the leaders and greater portion of the Mormons, he thinks that neither the honor nor dignity of the government will allow the slightest concession; they should be made to submit to the constitutional and legal demands of the Government unconditionally. An adjustment of the existing difficulties on any other basis would be nugatory. Their threat to oppose the march of the troops in the Spring will not have the slightest influence in delaying it; and if they desire to join issue, he believes it is for the interest of the government that they should have an opportunity.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on Sunday last, ROWENA S. BROWN, wife of Asa A. Brown, aged 29 years, daughter of the late Milton Cushing, of Putnam, Muskingum County, Ohio, and great-grand-daughter of Gen. Rufus Putnam, of the Revolutionary Army.

Departed this life in Richmond county, N. C., on the 20th inst., Miss CATHARINE McMILLAN in the 69th year of her age.

In Montgomery County, at the residence of his mother, on the 24th ult., Mr. ALEXANDER W. McLENNAN, only son of Rod McLennan, dec'd. He was a very worthy citizen and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He leaves a bereaved mother and many warm friends and relatives to mourn their irreparable loss.

In Wilmington, suddenly on Tuesday last, CAROLINE WADSWORTH SIMPSON, daughter of the late Robert Simpson, aged 24 years, 5 months and 19 days.

At Fair Bluff, N. C., on the 20th ult., of disease of the Liver, Mr. JAMES H. CHESS, of N. Y. city.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. March 31 and April 1.—Strs Fanny, and Rowan, with passengers, and goods for W H Carver, H & E J Lilly, John Shaw, H L Myrover & Co, J O Boon & Co, D & W McLaurin, P Taylor, R Little, G W I Goldston, A G Thornton, J H Hall, Ray & Pearce, J Ewings, J W Lett, J C Poe, N Clegg, Jas Kyle, H H Page, S Mathis, A W Steel, J A Hanks, J H Pritchett, E J Hale & Son, Page & Thornton, G W Williams & Co, R Gray, Murchison, Reid & Co, J W White, W J McKethan, J C Blocker, G Crofton, S A Kerry, C Goodwin, G Tate, U. S Arsenal.

Cape Fear Line. March 31—Steamer Flora McDonald with goods for J A Pemberton, New Market Co., H Parks & Co., Foust & Bro., Dr R T Andrews, S Edwards, N C Arsenal, D Murphy, Worth & Utley, G W Williams & Co, A A McKethan, J N Smith, Dr Edwards, Rockfish Co., J C Thompson, J M Worth & Son, J A Worth, W McIntyre, Mrs M Banks, J M Green, S T Hawley & Son, D & W McLaurin, J McIver, Dr W McNeill, T B Ledbetter, G W Lawrence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 27.—Schr J H Flanner from Boston. 28.—Schr Sea Ranger fm Cardenas. March 29.—Schr Kate fm Tar Landing. 30.—Schr J Ireland fm Newport, R I, G H Tolley fm Baltimore, Wave and Iowa fm Hyde county, Magnolia, H P Stoney, A J DeRosset, fm New York, Hill Carter and Anna E Glover fm Boston, Brig Matilda fm New York. 31.—Schrs Ned, John, and G M Smith fm N York, W A Ellis fm Philadelphia.

THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Professor Schele De Vere lectured at the Smithsonian Institution on Friday evening last. Taking as the subject of his discourse the romantic career of John Law, the author of the celebrated Mississippi speculation, he portrayed in a most graphic manner the pictorial surroundings of that giddy period in French history. Gathering riches from a wide and varied field of research, he left nothing wanting to the exhaustive treatment of his theme, which, whether considered in respect to its subject-matter or to the polished elegance of its literary style, deserves to be pronounced a historical study no less instructive than it was entertaining to his gratified auditory. We present a brief abstract of the Lecture:

John Law, the son of an Edinboro' goldsmith, had for years roamed about on the Continent, living by high play and studying the great principles of trade, now as a clerk at Amsterdam and now as the boon companion of French nobles. Full of schemes and plans for financial reforms, he offered to the Regent of France, the Duke of Orleans, the payment of the national debt of the kingdom and an almost unlimited command of money in return for the permission to erect a bank. The offer was the more readily accepted as France was then on the verge of ruin. The brilliant but ruinous reign of Louis XIV. had exhausted her natural resources and destroyed her credit; commerce and industry were alike at a stand-still; agriculture utterly neglected. The Court was without money. Law promised an abundance of means and a revival of trade by the creation of paper money. The desired permission was granted, and the first bank of circulation established in Paris. Unfortunately its basis was unsafe, and its circulation extended vastly beyond the legitimate limits. It became a gigantic gambling establishment under royal protection. For a time all went well. Law's great skill and experience enabled him to succeed in bold speculations, and soon the shares of the new bank rose to twenty and forty times their par value. The Regent granted him, for a consideration, one great privilege after another. Public credit was restored, the army well clad and well fed, internal improvements carried on with energy, and hope and confidence restored to the people.

Foremost among the gigantic schemes of Law stood the plan of colonizing Louisiana, known to the French only by a book modestly entitled "Antarctic France, anciently called America." It was represented as abounding in riches of every kind. Law bought the whole State, and promised to settle it quickly. Ships were sent out with emigrants of the most doubtful character, cities were founded, mainly on paper, and magnificent plans and glowing descriptions scattered broadcast over the land. Thus the Mississippi Company, as it was called, was fused into the great bank, now raised to the power and dignity of a Royal Bank, and the two great gambling institutions went hand in hand.

A little narrow lane in the city of Paris was the scene of this gigantic comedy. Here princes and beggars, scamps and honest men, crowded together, from morn till night, and made or lost fortunes in a few hours. The lust of gain, the thirst for gold rose to fever heat, to perfect frenzy. Money fell in disrepute, coin was worth ten per cent. less than bank notes, and everybody sold every thing in order to buy shares, that had risen from 500 livres, their par value, to 20,000 livres. Law was idolized; like the princes of the Arabian Nights, he had but to give an order and a shower of gold fell upon the happy people. He was made a Privy Councillor and Comptroller of the State Finances, though at the cost of his Protestant faith, which he abjured.

All the people speculated and gambled with perfect frenzy. Colossal fortunes were made in a few hours. A hunchback grew rich by letting his broad shoulders as a desk, and beggars received notes of 1,000 livres as an alms. France revived and revelled in her new prosperity. The other States of Europe looked with envy at her rising greatness. She was victorious in Spain and triumphed in her diplomacy. Foreign gold flowed in streams to her capital; 300,000 strangers filled the city of Paris.

Suddenly, no one knew how, mistrust began to enter some hearts. It became known that five hundred millions of coined money had been carried out of France, and a panic ensued, as sudden and as fearful as the rise of the bank had been beyond all precedent. The whole farce of a run on the bank was then played for the first time, but to perfection. Some sold out at any price, others threw enormous sums away, sure of to-day but uncertain of the morrow. Utter demoralization followed, as the natural effect of the gambling of a whole nation. When the crisis came and the bank broke, thirty thousand families found themselves ruined. Suicide became contagious, and many lost their mind and their money together.

Law himself had to flee, and took refuge in Venice; he had never enriched himself, and lived and died in poverty, supported only by high play at the gaming table. Voltaire saw the mother of his children die in misery in Brussels; and the man who had once offered the Regent of France a present of one hundred millions, who had owned immense estates in Europe and four States of our Union, through whose hands the whole wealth of a great nation had passed, left to his children a few paintings and a diamond! But his legacy to France was sad and disastrous. He gave the French an insatiate thirst for gain and luxury; he inspired them with that lust of gold that has swallowed up so many of the nobler traits of their character, and showed thus most mournfully that nations, as little as individuals, can become gamblers with impunity. The few successful speculators changed the whole aspect of society; they bought the estates of the ruined nobles and took their place at Court and in high offices; their vices were not even gilt, their low-bred ostentation most contemptible.

Though the accomplished Lecturer did not delay to draw his conclusions, the lesson taught by his sketch was evident enough. He brought before us the sudden riseand terrible fall, the bright hopes and the disastrous effects of the first of those great bubbles that have since become so familiar to our ears and to our purses. He showed clearly that honesty and economy are national as well as private virtues, whilst extravagance and wild chasing after gain are sure to be ruinous and demoralizing.

"A Cup of Cold Water."—In one of the interior provinces of India, there is said to be a man who every morning goes to a distant trough standing by the roadside, and filling it with water, returns to his daily duties. The caravans passing that way call and slake their thirst—he never knows whom he blesses, and they never know their benefactor. He is satisfied that some weary pilgrims are refreshed by his kindness, but who they are it matters not. They will never return to reward him personally, but his reward is the consciousness of having done a generous act.

The Duke de Roqulavre was one day told that two ladies of the court had quarrelled and very much abused each other. "Have they called each other *ugly?*" asked the Duke. "No." "Very well," answered he, "then I will undertake to reconcile them."

No affliction would trouble a child of God if he but knew God's reason for sending it.

THE YOUNG WITNESS.

We think we have nowhere seen a more simple, touching, and beautiful narrative, showing forth the power of truth, than this which follows. It is from the pen of S. H. Hammond, the author of "County Margins," and a most pleasant and genial writer:

I witnessed a short time ago, in one of our higher courts, a beautiful illustration of the simplicity and power of the truth. A little girl nine years of age was offered as a witness against a prisoner who was on trial for felony committed in her father's house. "Now, Emily," said the counsel for the prisoner, upon her being offered as a witness, "I desire to know if you understand the nature of an oath?"

"I don't know what you mean," was the simple answer.

"There, your honor," said the counsel, addressing the court, "is anything further necessary to demonstrate the validity of my objection? This witness should be rejected. She does not comprehend the nature of an oath."

"Let us see," said the Judge. "Come here, my daughter." Assured by the kind tone and manner of the Judge, the child stepped toward him, and looked confidingly up in his face, with a calm, clear eye, and in a manner so artless and frank that it went straight to the heart. "Did you ever take an oath?" inquired the Judge. The little girl stepped back with a look of horror, and the red blood mantled in a blush all over her face and neck, as she answered,

"No, sir." She thought he intended to inquire if she had ever blasphemed.

"I do not mean that," said the Judge, who saw her mistake. "I mean were you ever a witness before?"

"No, sir, I never was in court before," was the answer.

He handed her the Bible open. "Do you know that book, my daughter?"

She looked at it and answered, "Yes, sir, it is the Bible."

"Do you ever read it?" he asked.

"Yes, sir, every evening."

"Can you tell me what the Bible is," inquired the Judge.

"It is the word of the great God," she answered.

"Well, place your hand upon this Bible, and listen to what I say;" and he repeated slowly and solemnly the oath usually administered to witnesses. "Now," said the Judge, "you have been sworn as a witness, will you tell me what will befall you if you do not tell the truth?"

"I shall be shut up in the State Prison," answered the child.

"Anything else?" asked the Judge.

"I shall not go to heaven," she replied.

"How do you know this?" asked the Judge again.

The child took the Bible, and turning rapidly to the chapter containing the Commandments, pointed to the injunction, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." "I learned that," she said, "before I could read."

"Has any one talked to you about being a witness in court here against this man?" inquired the Judge.

"Yes, sir," she replied. "My mother heard they wanted me to be a witness, and last night she called me to her room and asked me to tell her the Ten Commandments, and then we kneeled down together, and she prayed that I might understand how wicked it was to bear false witness against my neighbor, and that God would help me, a little child, to tell the truth as it was before him. And when I came up here with father, she kissed me, and told me to remember the Ninth Commandment, and that God would hear every word that I said."

"Do you believe this?" asked the Judge, while a tear glistened in his eye and his lips quivered with emotion.

"Yes sir," said the child, with a voice and manner that showed her conviction of the truth was perfect.

"God bless you, my child," said the Judge, "you have a good mother. This witness is competent," he continued. "Were I on trial for my life, and innocent of the charge against me, I would pray God for such witnesses as this. Let her be examined."

Laying up for Children.—Parental affection naturally inquires what it can best do for the welfare of its children in future years, and when the bosom which now throbs with love to its offspring shall be cold in death. Many plans are laid, and many days and hours of anxious solicitude are spent in contriving ways and means of rendering children prosperous and happy in future life. But parents are not always wise in the provisions which they seek to make for their children; nor do they always seek direction and counsel from God in this matter. The best inheritance for children, beyond all contradiction, is true piety toward God—the salutary truths and principles of religion laid up in the hearts of children—a good education—good and virtuous habits, unbending principles of moral conduct, the fear of God, and the hope of heaven. This is the best inheritance for children, and which all parents should be most anxious to lay up for them.

Many an unwise parent works hard and lives sparingly all his life, for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladders, and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim, and he will not need the bladders.

Give your child a sound education. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given what will be more valuable than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resorces, and the blessing of God, the better.

Well did Dr. Mott say, "the finished gambler has no heart—he would play at his brother's funeral—he would gamble upon his mother's coffin." Horace Walpole mentions an anecdote of a man having, in his time, dropped dead at the door of White's club house, into which he was carried. The members of the club immediately made bets whether he was dead or not; and upon its being proposed to bleed him, the wagerers for his death interposed, alleging that it would affect the fairness of the bet.

Crosses and afflictions are God's call to examine our hearts and lives.

BUDS.

Folded in its tiny leaflets,
Unrevealed to mortal eyes,
Many a flower most sweet and graceful,
In its modest beauty lies;
Waiting but the charming sunshine,
And the gently falling dew,
To ope its matchless beauties
To the world's admiring view.

And the child—its hidden graces—
Like the bud with folded leaves,
Lingers but for smiles and sunshine
Which a friendly face can give,
Ere they burst the clasping petals,
Ere the human bud expands,
And reveal the wondrous favors
Given by Eternal hands.

Who's to be Deceived?—Who's to be deceived by the Green amendment? The North or the South? It is not at all difficult to answer the question. The South will be deceived, and wofully deceived, as she has heretofore been, over and over again. The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* is a Democratic paper—the home organ of the President—and prodigiously zealous in its support of Lecompton. But see what it says will be the effect of the admission of Kansas under the bill to be voted on to-day. We call the special attention of our neighbor of the *South* to the portion italicized in the subjoined paragraph. The *Pennsylvanian* says:

"If Kansas be admitted with the Lecompton Constitution, the South will have a mere empty triumph over a piece of parchment. There are but a handful of slaves in Kansas now, and there will be none a year hence. The Legislature is in the hands of the Free State men. Free State men will be sent to Congress, *and the Free State Legislature has, in the express words of the Kansas Senate bill, the right to call a new Convention and alter the Constitution, immediately after the admission of Kansas as a State. Even without altering the Constitution, the Legislature may tax the owners of slaves so as to oblige them to dispose of their expensive luxury.* All the advantages, all the practical consequences of the admission of Kansas, are in favor of the Free State men of the North."

The South Should Reject Lecompton.—The Louisville Democrat, in a very able article, contends that the South "ought to have been the first to reject Lecompton. She ought to have said we want a slave State, but we shall have nothing to do with this apparent advantage, we see it is accidental, and that it is surrounded with shameless frauds We shall not touch it. You have our bond, freely given, that a constitution of the Territory of Kansas shall be made by her people, acting through the legally and *fairly* expressed will of a majority of actual residents. We see that this Lecompton affair is not as it is written in this bond, and we shall have nothing to do with it. This would have given to the South a moral influence in this Government, that would have lasted half a century. It would even have overwhelmed Northern agitators. But the South seems otherwise disposed, as far as she has spoken; and, if she persevere, she must count the cost. What does she propose to gain? Not credit, or friends; and not a slave State, as she well knows. But, it is said, we just want to have an experiment made; we want a test; we want to see if a slave State can be admitted. Well, have not all the friends of the South in the free States said, from first to last, that they would admit a slave State if a majority of her people desired it? Have they not said so at home—and have not their people sustained them—and have they not now the power to do it? But, says the South, we want the test; we shall not trust professions. We have this only to say: *"those who treat friends after this fashion, are not likely to have any long."*

Tha Washington *Union* again denounces Wise, Douglas and the other anti-Lecomptonites as *"renegades"* and hopes they will not add *"larceny to treason"* by attempting to steal the Cincinnati platform. This language of course riles the Richmond Enquirer, which Journal expresses the opinion that such epithets "defile" not the accused but the accuser. There was a story circulating in Richmond some days ago that a gentleman connected with the Union, visiting that city, delivered Gov. Wise a friendly message from the President, and hinted at the pleasure it would give him to carry back the reciprocal assurances of his Excellency. Whereupon, as the story went, the Governor, who had received the message without remark, turned upon the embassador and said, with that telling manner and emphasis which he knows so well how to use: *"Tell the President to keep his dogs off of me!"* From the language still held by the Union towards his Excellency, it is probable the message was not delivered.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

New York Pauperism.—The report of the Secretary of State presents some astounding facts on the subject of pauperism. It appears by the census of 1855 that the whole population of the State was 3,466,212; of which 922,019, or 26.6 per cent. were foreigners. This 26.6 of our population furnishes 61¼ per cent. of our paupers. The total expense incurred by the State for the relief and support of our pauper population, exclusive of the first cost of the poor-house establishments, was $1,354,383, of which $829,069 was paid for the support of foreign paupers. It would seem from this as if the European Governments made it an object to rid themselves of their needy population. This state of things certainly affords food for reflection; and the reflection necessarily forces itself upon the mind that our country is used as "an asylum for the oppressed" with a little too much liberality.—*N. Y. Cor. Nat. Int.*

A bold robbery was perpetrated at the Farmers' and Planters' Bank, of Baltimore, on Friday. A Clerk of Messrs. E. Pratt & Brother called at the bank, and reaching around the screen of one of the vacant desks, placed his bank book and a package of $10,000 in assorted Virginia bank notes on the desk, and then left the bank for the postoffice. There was a stranger standing near at the time, but no notice was taken of him. The book keeper at the adjoining desk stepped for a few minutes to another desk for the purpose of entering some checks, and while absent the money and the stranger had both disappeared. Fifteen hundred dollars reward is offered for the recovery of the money.

Another Illinois prisoner has been defying his keepers, hacking his own bare arms and legs with a razor, declaring his intention to die by this slow torture, and threatening to brain with a stove leg any man who should enter his cell. At sundown he threatened to cut his throat, set fire to his cell and perish in the flames. The keepers threw a quantity of cayenne pepper in his eyes, and thus blinded and thrown of his guard he was secured. He then threatened to starve himself, but at last accounts was penitent, and had concluded not to kill himself. Intemperance was his greatest temptation and his only fault before his confinement.

It is stated in the annual report of the American Colozination Society, that the receipts of the society during the year ending January 1, 1858, were $97,384 84. Of this sum the slave States contributed directly $74,779 01. But to this should be added at least half the profits from the three voyages of the Mary L. Stevens, and half, also, of an item of the receipts entitled "miscellaneous," or $4,728 99; in all $71,508; leaving only $17,976 84 (less $58 50 given by Liberia and the Choctaw nation) as the contribution of the free States to this cause.

Railroad in Turkey.—The first railway in Turkey, that from Smyrna to Aidin, which will be about seventy miles in length, and which will open out the rich plateau of Asia Minor, has been begun under what appears to be very favorable auspices, considering the novelty of the undertaking and the various problems which had to be practically solved. The Turkish Government and the local authorities have shown the best disposition to promote the work.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The arrival of the Persia and her commercial news were announced by telegraph in the last Observer.

The political News is unimportant.

The stock of cotton on hand was 345,000 bales, of which 243,000 bales were American. The sales during the week were 31,000 bales; the market closing at a decline of ⅛d.

It has been generally believed of late that the difficulties between France and England were at an end. Many persons abroad have no faith in the settlement, and look confidently to an inauguration of the old Napoleonic policy by the present Emperor of the French. We make some extracts from the London Correspondence of the New York Commercial, received by the Persia:—

LONDON, March 19, 1858.

The events of the past week, although not of striking importance, furnish additional indications of the storm approaching in Europe.

The last mail took out the announcement of the so-called settlement of the misconception between France and England on the refugee question.

In this subsequent interval the final despatch of Count Walewski terminating the correspondence, has been published, and although Mr. Disraeli on behalf of the Government has thought proper to describe it as a most satisfactory document, which brings the matter to a point alike honorable to both countries, it is in reality as offensive as any of the productions by which it had been preceded from the same pen. Count Walewski evidently saw that unless he was prepared to precipitate the hostile designs of his Imperial master he must for the moment abandon the demands lately made, since the people of England would otherwise throw them back in his face; but his object was to make this retreat in a manner which should enable France, at a convenient time, to recur to the circumstances under which it has occurred, with a view to proclaim to the world the grievances she has endured rather than abruptly break the alliance.

Accordingly, Count Walewski merely states that he is sorry that any expressions used should have been regarded as intentional insults to the English people; that his only intention was to ask for certain remedies against the conduct of the refugees in this country, which he considered the Emperor as a friendly ally was entitled to claim, that he would leave us the mode of applying the remedy, and that with this intimation the Emperor wished the subject to drop.

It will thus be observed that, instead of withdrawing his demand for a "remedy" against our refugee system, he absolutely reiterates it in the strongest way. The only alteration is that whereas the Emperor lately notified us that if the measure was refused, such refusal would endanger the alliance, he now leaves it to the people of England to provide it according to their discretion. After the lapse of a little while—that is to say, as soon as he has completed all the warlike preparations which are being hastened—he will perhaps remind Europe that, although he thus manifested the most generous forbearance, we have failed to make requisite concessions, and that as such conduct is intolerable it is England and not France that must bear the reproach of having betrayed the cause of civilization and rendered the continuance of the alliance impossible. To quote the triumphant words of the *Pays*, in a leading article published under the sanction of the French Government, this despatch "explains everything and retracts nothing."

The threats addressed by France to Switzerland have been of the most undisguised description, and that republic has found it expedient to attend to them by sending all refugees to the interior.

As a provocative to war the Emperor is beginning to imitate the example of his uncle by complaining of the English newspapers. By the inhabitants of free and constitutional countries it will of course be seen that such complaints from their want of logic are absolutely childish, and that nothing but the wish for a pretext would cause them to be resorted to.

It seems marvellous to me that, under all these complications, any one can doubt what is coming on. A channel of twenty miles divides two countries, every movement in one of which is diametrically opposed to the policy of the other. Liberty and despotism are in fact jostling each other, and although liberty, notwithstanding all the charges against her, is an embodiment of discretion, and would, if she were allowed, gladly comport herself so as to keep her elbows from the sides of her sensitive neighbor, it is out of the question for her to do so.

If she is quiet she is meditating a plot; if she shows animation she intends an insult. She can neither look forward, nor sideways, nor stand, nor sit, nor lie down, without incurring a charge of a treasonable demonstration against her faithful ally, who for the sake of "European civilization" values her friendship above everything. Let the history of the world tell how long such a juxtaposition has ever peaceably continued.

Some people after studying that history are disposed in the present case to allow about two months, a period to be slightly shortened or extended in proportion as the advices from India may render it expedient for us to be dealt with without delay.

The French Minister of Marine has ordered the transformation of sailing ships into steam ships to be hastened, and new ones to be commenced.

M. de Persigny, the present French Ambassador in London, is to be allowed to resign. When new events are approaching it is not convenient that an Ambassador should remain who has constantly given opposite assurances.

The correspondence referred to above was so unsatisfactory to the anti-ministerial party in the British Commons, that Mr. D'Israeli was asked if Malmesbury's dispatch to Walewski had not been submitted to the French government for approval before it was officially communicated.

From the Intelligencer's London Correspondence.

Trade and commerce appear to be very dull in France, and we certainly have not much to boast of in England. Cheap postage has, however, caused the number of letters transmitted by post in France to more than double during the last ten years; in 1847 they were 126,480,000; in 1857 they reached 253,922,942. In 1847 the old rates of postage produced 45,048,120 francs; in 1857 the reduced new rates brought 48,055,169 francs. The remainder of the Continent of Europe does not afford any thing to make a comment upon, unless it be the uncertainty of all continental news whatever.

There seems little remaining to be done in India now except the capture of Lucknow, but that in itself appears to be a very serious piece of work. It is said that more than 100,000 insurgents, well armed and well trained, are now strongly fortified in that city, which is defended by a great number of heavy guns. Sir Colin Campbell, at the head of 15,000 British troops, the forces of Jung Bahadoor, the Ghoorkas, &c., has long before this marched against Lucknow. The odds in point of numbers are much against the British General; the conflict will no doubt prove a desperate one, and war will probably be either terminated or indefinitely prolonged by its result. There is nothing new from China. The English and French Admirals have dispatched a squadron to the Yellow Sea, intending, by means of a blockade, to cut off supplies from Pekin, and starve the Emperor of China into terms, since, although Yeh is a prisoner on board a British ship-of-war, he is as untractable as ever.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—The London Times announces that the general programme of the second and it is to be hoped final attempt to submerge the Atlantic telegraph wire has already been decided on. The Agamemnon and the Niagara are again to be employed and the operation will begin in the middle of June in which month it is said, there are some five or six consecutive days during which a gale in the Atlantic was seldom or never known to occur. On this occasion the cable will not be piled away in one huge mass, but will be distributed equally in the fore, midship, and after part of the vessel, in three coils of five hundred miles each. As soon as the wire has been stowed away the two steamers will proceed into deep water, when a number of experiments will be made with the paying out machinery, to ascertain, practically, if any difficulties exist in the proposed plan for submerging the wire from the centre of the Atlantic.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

Col. Benton is about closing his long and eventful career. He is almost the last of the old veterans of the men who were in the height of their glory during the days of Jackson, and who then made the whole country ring with the echo of their contending blows. He has been confined to his room for the last few weeks. In the pleasant weather of February he was often to be seen riding slowly, upon his splendid black horse, along the avenue, keeping near enough to the sidewalk to enable him to recognize and return the courteous salutations of the many friends he was sure to meet. But he soon became too feeble for this, and was scarcely ever out of his chamber. Now he is confined to his bed almost entirely, suffering a great deal of pain, but bearing it with characteristic fortitude, and, in spite of it all, working incessantly at what he styles his *magnum opus*, the abridgment of the Congressional Debates. He has completed the work nearly to 1850, and says he only hopes to live long enough to bring it down to the present time. His familiarity with the more recent discussions of Congress renders the labor comparatively easy, and three or four months of comparative health would enable him to bring it to a close. But it is very doubtful whether this will be vouchsafed to him. He suffers from an internal cancer, and it may end his life almost at any moment. He is cheerful, resolute as ever, and especially glad to see his friends. His indomitable courage is conspicuous in the incessant vigor with which he continues to work. His review of the Dred Scott decision was written under intense suffering, and in spite of pain he persisted in having every proof-sheet ready for the mail by which his publishers would expect it.

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April 1. 98-tf

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April 1, 1858. 98-6w

FANCY ARTICLES

LEATHER, Shell and Inlaid Card Cases and Portmonaies; Games:—Old Maid, Fox and Geese, Hen and Chickens; Conversation Cards; Alphabetical Blocks and Toy Books for Children; Gold and Steel Pens; Buckley's, Christie's, and other Song Books; with an endless variety of other articles, just to hand at

BANKS'S CONFECTIONERY,
Green Street.

March 30. 98-2t

PRESERVED CANTON GINGER and PRUNES, in fancy glass jars, just received at

BANKS'S CONFECTIONERY,
Green Street.

March 31. 98-2t

CAPE FEAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear river, about two miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 350 acres, owned by William L. Hall, of Brunswick.

Persons desirous of purchasing may apply to William H. Haigh or Benj. R. Huske, Attorneys at Fayetteville, or to James M. Smith, Esq.

March 30. 98-2w

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

THE subscriber has a Steam Saw Mill in operation, located on the F. & W. Plank Road, 9 miles from town. Orders for any description of Pine Lumber promptly attended to.

J. R. MURCHISON.

March 30. 98-4w

GARDEN SEEDS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE

HAS received his usual supply of GARDEN SEED. These Seeds were selected and put up expressly for him and are all fresh and genuine. The following list comprises a *few* of the varieties, viz:

BEANS—Early China,	PEAS—Early,
" Valentine,	" Marrowfat,
" Large Lima,	PEPPER,
BEETS—Blood Turnip,	PUMPKIN,
" Long Blood,	SQUASH—White Bush,
CABBAGE—Early York,	" Yellow "
" Sugar Loaf,	TOMATO—Red,
" Large Drumhead,	" Yellow,
" Flat Dutch,	TURNIP—Flat Dutch,
COLLARDS,	" White Globe,
CARROT,	" Ruta Baga,
MELON—Nutmeg,	CORN—Sweet,
" Water,	ALSO,
MUSTARD,	Onion Sets,
ONION—White,	Blue Grass Seed,
" Red,	PARSLEY,
	PARSNIP.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan'y 25, 1858. 79-itf

YEAST POWDERS;
Chocolate;
Saltpetre;
Pure Potash;
Toilet Soap;

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec'r 7. 66-

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH.

A FRESH supply received by

S. J. HINSDALE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

ALAMANCE Co., N. C., March 31, 1858.

The Gypsies.—A band of these nomads, consisting of some five or six families, including men, women and children, have been for some time past traversing this part of the State, and for some two weeks were encamped in the neighborhood of Graham. They are a strange and singular race of people; never owning lands or inhabiting houses, they live in tents and brave the winter's storms and summer's heats, and stroll from place to place as convenience or caprice leads them.

The men are horse traders, in which business they manifest a good deal of tact and shrewdness, and possess some very good horses. The females are fortune-tellers; and as usual meet with numbers who are simple-minded and credulous enough to place the most implicit faith in their predictions of the future.

They are dark skinned, with black hair and eyes, and have a sunburnt and weather-beaten appearance; they use neither chairs nor stools, but sit flat on the ground. Judging from appearances they are not guilty of being over cleanly, in fact look rather filthy and disgusting. There is much prejudice existing in the public mind against them, as they are strongly suspected of trading with negroes.

For the past two weeks the weather has been mild and pleasant, and as a consequence, vegetation has made rapid progress. The wheat crop looks very promising, and the amount sown is unusually large. Judging from present appearances we are not likely to suffer soon for the great staple of life, as grain of every kind is abundant in the land. One year ago corn was selling here at one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel, and could hardly be got at that; now it will not command more than fifty cents per bushel. Wheat was then selling at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel; now it can be bought in any quantity at seventy-five cents per bushel.

There is quite a large amount of grain in the country at this time. For the past few years our farmers have realized such fine prices for flour and wheat, that they feel rather reluctant to send off their produce at the present low rates. As a result of this state of things, money is scarce, and farmers and others find it difficult to meet their engagements with promptness and punctuality. Our merchants are not purchasing largely this Spring. In fact, our people have seen and felt the evils of fast living and the abuse of the credit system, and are disposed to reform those evils and cultivate more strictly such habits of prudence and economy as were practised by our forefathers.

We have no political excitement here as yet. The democrats have held their convention and nominated their candidates for this county—Judge Ruffin and B. F. Roney, Esq., for the Commons; no nomination was made for the Senate: Alamance and Randolph vote together for Senator.

Judging from the schedule ratified by the Convention, we are to have in the ensuing campaign: 1st, anti-distribution; 2d, no more State aid to works of internal improvement not already commenced, until those under way are completed and pay in a reasonable amount to create a sinking fund; 3d, to impose some further restrictions on banking privileges, &c., &c., with any amount of Buchanan, Kansas, Nebraska, States Rights Democracy, &c., mixed in by way of variety.

The Whigs and Americans have as yet taken no steps to effect an organization, and I am not advised as to the course they intend to pursue in the coming campaign.

There are thousands of as good and true hearts in North Carolina as ever followed a leader to battle or victory, and who could never be seduced from their allegiance to cherished principles by the syren song of democracy. They only await a favorable opportunity to do battle again in defence of principle and right, as in days gone by, ere the night of discomfiture had gathered around us, or defeat and disaster weighed down our banners.

M.

Robeson County.—A Correspondent of the N. C. Planter, writing from Robeson county says:

"I regard this portion of North Carolina as being destined to be the best farming portion of the State. For locality, it cannot be surpassed. We have thousands of acres of rich swamp lands as yet unnoticed, that cannot be surpassed; our pine lands are susceptible of the highest state of improvement, being level, with a good clay foundation, well adapted to corn, peas, potatoes, cotton and rice. The latter can be raised on the common uplands in abundance. I have seen land that would not make 400 lbs. cotton to the acre, produce from 25 to 30 bushels of rice. I think the time is not far distant, when this entire country will be devoted to raising rice."

College Rebellion.—Our prediction is fast becoming a reality, that the conduct of parents and guardians, and the tone of a large portion of our State press, in upholding contumacious and rebellious youth in our colleges and academies, will render our public educational institutions worse than useless. As will be seen by the account of an *emeute* in the South Carolina College, the students of that institution have followed the bad example of the cadets of the Citadel Academy—going, however, far beyond the latter in the degree and extent of contumacy and rebellion—and that it has been found necessary to subject upwards of one hundred of the former to suspension. But what care the young chivalry for suspension? It is but extra holyday and frolic, and triumph too, if newspapers sustain them and parents pet them. It is too palpable to be disguised that college and academic contumacy have increased, are increasing, and ought to be diminished. The remedy, however, is not in suspension or even expulsion, but it can only be found in parental discipline, aided by rigid exclusion of the rebels from every other academic institution in the land. It is only by being taught in some authoritative way that obedience to constituted authority is both true honor and bounden duty that our youth can be made sensible of the real value of the educational bounty of the State, which they now requite so ungratefully. In resorting to disobedience and rebellion as a redress for either real or fancied wrong, they not only strike with viper fang at the bosom of their Alma Mater, but often too blight parental hopes, as well as their own prospects in life, and plant the barbed arrow in the parental heart.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Mount Vernon Fund.—The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch has the following sensible paragraph. We would like to see the suggestions it contains carried out. Why can they not be?

It appears that the ladies have already accumulated $75,000, which they anticipate will soon be swelled to $100,000. Now, couldn't Mr. Washington, representative of the man who gave his living soul to his country without a dollar reward, consent to take $100,000 for the sepulchre? Everybody knows that Mount Vernon is only valuable as the tomb of Washington; everybody knows that it was once offered for $100,000. Why make these delicate ladies toil so incessantly—pay so high for their disinterested patriotism? Why not be lenient in a bargain with gentle and generous woman? Why not emulate her unselfish and chivalric patriotism? Why not, melted by the sight of her lofty devotion to the glory of thy ancestor, come back to the original terms, and take a round hundred thousand for Mount Vernon?

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

REJECTION OF THE LECOMPTON BILL.—The Administration has been defeated upon its great test measure, the bill for the admission of Kansas as a State under the Lecompton constitution. With a clear majority in the House of Representatives of 24 over all other parties united, this *National* democratic party, so called, has staked its fortunes upon a measure so wanting in Nationality that it has broken up the party, and left it, like all other parties, divided into a Northern and a Southern party. Even the cohesive power of the public plunder, usually so potent to bind together this powerful party, has failed now. The Crittenden substitute for the Lecompton bill was adopted by a majority of eight, every member of the House except one being present. The vote was 120 to 112. The 120 were composed of black republicans, a portion of the Southern Americans and a portion of the democrats. All of the black republicans voted for the Crittenden amendment. It is not respectable company for the Southern Americans to be in, and they are already assailed on that account. It is due to justice, however, to bear in mind, that the measure adopted is not the black republican scheme, but is that of a Southern man and as true a statesman as lives, John J. Crittenden of Kentucky. We have the authority of the Washington Union on this point. That official democratic organ says that the Crittenden bill "involved a violation of all their [the black republican] Kansas doctrines and all their Kansas record." They were forced, therefore, to come to the Southern Americans, not the Southern Americans to go to them.

The Crittenden bill is explained on the first page of our weekly to-day. It strongly commends itself, in our opinion, to the support of all fair minded men, who are indisposed to sanction the frauds to which the Lecompton constitution owed its existence. We would be content with any bill that would settle this abominable Kansas business; and the Crittenden bill seems to us to be likely to do so, and to do so fairly.

Its fate is yet uncertain, however. The Senate promptly rejected it by a majority of 9, and now there will be a committee of conference appointed to endeavor to reconcile the conflicting views of the two Houses. The Administration still hopes in that process to pass its original bill.

It is worthy of remark, as further showing the want of Nationality in the democratic party, that 65 Southern democrats voted to strike out the Pugh proviso, allowing the constitution of Kansas to be changed at any time, in defiance of its solemn pledge that it shall not be changed before 1864. Seven Southern Americans united with these 65. *Not a solitary Northern man, of any party, voted with them.* The Northern democrats are with the black republicans on that important point; for by virtue of the Pugh proviso, the constitution can at once be changed *and slavery abolished from Kansas*, as it undoubtedly will be if the Lecompton bill passes.

THE ARSENAL.—In the Senate proceedings of Thursday last we find the following:—

On motion by Mr. Biggs,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate the present condition of the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville, North Carolina, and whether the buildings, shops, and machinery are sufficiently completed for the construction of material and munitions of war, and what appropriation, if any, is necessary to put the same in operation as an arsenal of construction upon the original plan adopted by Congress.

We are glad to see this movement.

In a walk through the very extensive Arsenal buildings a few days ago, we saw a vast quantity of machinery lately purchased by Major Laidley under the act of the last Congress. Workmen were busily engaged in putting it up. Among the articles are some not heretofore known in this part of the country. Two trip hammers, for instance, of the latest improvement, which can be worked with perfect ease so gently as barely to crack a nut, or with the force of thousands of pounds. There are 24 blacksmith's forges, all of iron, and instead of bellows, wind is supplied by machinery, through pipes, under ground. Every thing is to be moved by a 30 horse power engine.

Mechanics will be interested in examining all this machinery, when in operation, as we hope it soon will be. Congress has invested a quarter of a million of dollars there, and it is high time to make the investment pay.

THE REVIVAL.—We learn that 49 persons have so far been added to the M. E. Church in this place, and that 24 were yesterday received into the Presbyterian Church.

Josiah E. Bryan has been re-appointed by the President, and the appointment confirmed by the Senate, as Postmaster of this town.

Also, L. C. Stephenson, Postmaster of Newbern, and B. G. Graham at Greensborough.

BLADEN SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn that no case of interest was tried at Bladen Superior Court. There was no capital case on the Docket. The business of the Court was all disposed of by his Honor Judge Manly, by Wednesday evening.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.—A Democratic meeting in Randolph has nominated Mr. Holden. Judge Ellis has been nominated in Chowan.

UNNECESSARY.—Waterman and Bowen have offered to light with *gas* the room in which the Charlotte Convention will hold its sessions.

BAD MEN IN OFFICE.—The Jacksonian principle of rewards for party services certainly has a most demoralising effect. It sends to the Halls of Congress corrupt men, drunkards, gamblers, rowdies, and the like. And as are many of the law makers, so are also many of those whose duty it is to execute the laws. In Philadelphia, during the past week, three notable cases occurred: One police officer was packed upon a jury to acquit a murderer; a lieutenant of police was held to bail for perjury, in trying to swear himself out of a bad scrape; and a third policeman was arrested for an atrocious assault, in a house of ill fame, upon an old man, whose skull he fractured, and who is likely to die. Yet this man has a host of political friends, who are working hard to secure his release. They are his friends because of his efficiency at elections. One of his feats was to bring up to the polls fourteen illegal voters, whom he supplied with naturalization papers. He was once arrested for passing counterfeit money, and fully committed for trial; but was too useful a politician to be brought to trial. He is an Irishman and a democrat.

Such are the men who *earn* office, and such the means by which it is done, under the Jackson rule of using public offices for the purpose of rewarding political friends and punishing political enemies.

The victory of New Orleans was dearly purchased, since it led to the establishment of so bad a principle, and to the elevation of the scum of mankind into places of power, of honor, and of trust.

DANGERS TO NORTHERN SOCIETY.—We think that some of the people in the Northern cities are beginning to see, what has long been apparent to Southern people, that there is far more danger of popular commotion and violence there than here. Heretofore, indeed, their riots have not been between classes, but rather between political parties or people of the same class. But it may not be always so, nor is it likely to be; and it may not be long before the vile may be arrayed in deadly strife against the reputable classes. That such an idea has forced itself upon them, see the following from the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, on the funeral of Pat. McLaughlin:

"Broadway was thronged from Grand street, many a square up, so as to be almost impassable; and the crowd which extended over the curb far toward the centre of the street looked with eagerly expectant eyes for the appearance of some object of unusual interest. Many waited a long time before they were gratified; but finally their anticipations were satisfied by the appearance of that for which they waited. It was a stately hearse, covered with tall nodding plumes of black and white, and drawn by horses richly decorated with sable trappings. The hangings were looped up that the coffin might be exposed to the public eye and showed a costly shell of rich mahogany. The hearse was accompanied by pall bearers with the now unusual decoration of scarfs and knots, and was followed by a procession of carriages which stretched square after square through Broadway into Grand street. A crowd waited for it, a crowd accompanied it, and a crowd followed it.

"The man whose funeral attracted this attention had, on the evidence of his own brother, no trade or occupation; he was by habit and almost by profession a rowdy, though he could hardly be called a bully, because he lacked the physical strength to win even that brutal distinction, and he had only made himself prominent among his degraded companions by his recklessness and impudence; and he was killed by another of his own kidney in a midnight brawl provoked by himself in a low rum-hole. He had indeed another claim on distinction: it was that he made one of the party of ruffians at the hands of one of whom that professional bully so well known as Bill Poole, received his death-shot a year or two since; and as Poole was honored at his funeral by a concourse which had hardly been equalled in New York, it perhaps was to be expected that one of his murderers would not be allowed to go off the stage of life by the same exit without somewhat similar distinction.

"It is true that the persons who thronged the streets through which Patrick McLaughlin's coffin was borne were not of what are called the influential, or the cultivated, or the respectable classes of society They belonged chiefly to what may be well called our dangerous class; but this only darkens the aspect of the case. For it is frightful to think not only how numerous as well as how dangerous this class is, but how openly it shows its character and its sympathies—to think that dangerous as it is, numerous as it is, and brutal as are its instincts, it is yet a great element of our political and social structure—an element that has to be taken into consideration by all politicians and by some journalists, not as a class to be cared for and controlled, but to be pleased—to think that it seems to lack those softening and humanizing instincts which temper the character of corresponding classes in other countries, and neither knows nor seeks other enjoyments than those of the ring, the gambling hell, or the bottle, and that it is visibly increasing."

As John Randolph once said to a person collecting money for the famishing Greeks, "The Greeks are at your own doors." So those Northern fanatics, who distress themselves about Southern institutions, would do well to ponder over the picture drawn in these paragraphs, especially the last, by one of their leading papers.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—Some years ago the House of Delegates of Virginia passed a bill to create a new county to be called CLAY. The Senate struck out CLAY, and inserted Ritchie as the name of the county. The House concurred, so the county of Ritchie was accordingly created. At the present session the Senate passed a bill to make another new county, to be called Clay, and the House unanimously concurred. And so Virginia is now honored with a county bearing that great name.

Among the acts passed by the Virginia Legislature is one authorising the connection of the Richmond and Danville Railroad with the North Carolina Central Railroad.

This connection has not been authorised by the North Carolina Legislature, and probably never will be.

Another act was passed for running and marking the boundary line between North Carolina and Virginia.

STOCKS.—In New York, North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds 93½. Virginia 6s, 88.

U. S. TREASURY.—The amount in the Treasury on the 1st inst. was $6,881,101 62.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, the Minnesota debate was continued with reference to the number of Representatives which should be awarded to the new State, and a great variety of amendments to the bill were successively offered and rejected. It was finally agreed, 29 to 21, that the State should have 2 Representatives until the next apportionment.

On Thursday, the House Army Bill, amended so as to authorise two instead of four volunteer regiments, was passed.

The Kansas Bill, as amended by the House, was received. Mr. Green moved that the Senate disagree.

On Friday, Mr. Green's motion was carried; yeas 32, nays 23.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, a great many Kansas speeches were made.

Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, spoke against the Senate Bill. He regretted he said, the spirit of sectionality which had been manifested in the course of this controversy. It was evident that the measure was both opposed and advocated from motives of partisan policy, dangerous to the peace and safety of the country. Speeches had been made on both sides with the apparent design and purpose of arousing and promoting hostile feelings between the North and South. He envied not the man who could look with composure upon the prospect of disunion and civil war. All this was to be invoked for the purpose of settling how and when the people of Kansas should regulate their affairs in their own way, or rather how and when they should get rid of the few slaves there and send two abolition Senators, two Jim Lanes, and one abolition Representative to the Congress of the United States. He attributed the preponderance of the North to the immense foreign immigration, and held that it was for the interest of the South to aid in checking that immigration. He denied that the admission of Kansas was properly a sectional question, or that it was at all a question whether any more slave States should be admitted into the Union. If that was the only question, it would be very promptly settled. The Southern Lecompton men had passed over silently that part of the Kansas message in which the President argued that admission was the surest and speediest mode of making Kansas a free State. It was the old juggle to cheat the South, for the sake of keeping certain men in power. It was a great mistake to repeal the Missouri compromise line; the South would never gain any thing by it. It would no more be intervention to order a new trial in Kansas than it would be interference with the right of trial by jury to set aside a fraudulent verdict, or to send a jury which had disagreed to deliberate. According to the President's interpretation the South had gained nothing by the Dred Scott Decision. He should vote without reference to section or party, and if he was constrained to vote for or against the measure as advocated by the South he should throw the whole responsibility upon them. If they would relax a little there was no doubt that the matter could be placed upon a satisfactory footing. He condemned the action of the Kansas committee in suppressing investigation, and denied that there was any proof of the sufficiency of population in Kansas. Let Kansas come into the Union without any constitution, leaving it for her to settle the question fairly afterwards, and Kansas, the South, the North, the whole Union would be satisfied.

On Thursday, every member was in his seat except Mr. Caruthers, of Missouri, who is sick. The galleries were crowded to suffocation. Many foreign ministers were present, and the greatest anxiety was manifest.

Mr. Stephens moved to take up the Kansas Bill. Mr. Giddings objected to its second reading. In such cases, the rule requires that the question be taken on the rejection. This was disagreed to by a vote of 95 to 137. This was not a fair test of the sentiment of the House, for some Democrats and Americans who opposed the Senate Bill, wished to amend it, but the Republicans gave a full square vote for rejection.

Mr. Quitman offered as a substitute the same bill with the exception of the Green-Pugh amendments (which declares the right of Kansas to alter the Constitution at pleasure). This was defeated, 160 to 72.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Crittenden's amendment and it was carried; yeas 120, nay 112.

The yeas were, Republicans 92, Democrats 22, Americans 6. The nays, Democrats 104, Americans 8. [The 7 N. C. Democrats against the bill, and Mr. Gilmer for it.]

On Friday nothing of interest occurred.

Both Houses adjourned to Monday.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN.—The National Intelligencer, in recording the proceedings on the Kansas Bill, in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, calls "public attention to the dignity and decorum which marked the whole of yesterday's proceedings in the House of Representatives, notwithstanding the exciting nature of the question which was about to receive a solution. Without any resort to the strategy of parliamentary tactics, the able leader of those who favored the adoption of the Senate bill interposed no impediments in the way of such opponents of that measure as sought to present substitutes for the same; and thus the will of a majority of the House was fully and fairly tested, under circumstances which not only do credit to the good order of the House itself, but which serve to illustrate and adorn the workings of our civil system. Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the bill in consequence of the disagreeing votes and wishes of the Senate and House of Representatives, this example of parliamentary propriety in approaching and effecting the decision of an important question (or one so considered by both parties) will none the less remain as a signal distinction in the history of the Thirty-fifth Congress."

The Richmond Dispatch states that the Hon. David S. Reid, of the United States Senate, who has been detained in Richmond for two or three months by sickness, has left for his home in N. Carolina. We are gratified to learn that his health is improving, and that he hopes to resume his duties in Congress shortly.

MORE DOCTORS.—The University of Pennsylvania graduates 145. Among them, from North Carolina:—Messrs. J. G. Armstrong, J. W. Booth, W. J. Bullock, H. W. Delvatch, J. G. Douthit, A. J. Ellis, E. Grissom, J. M. Hines, J. Howard, W. J. Jones, C. D. Lea, C. G. Lea, S. S. Leach, L. F. Seacraft, W. L. D. McLean, T. M. Nixon, H. H. Norman, J. T. Phillips, W. B. Pugh, J. J. Shannonhouse, D. N. Siles, B. E. Simms, W. R. Squire, S. R. Stewart, H. Terrell, B. M. Walker, A. W. Wiseman and S. D. Young.

SUPPLY AND PRICE OF COTTON.—We find the following paragraph in one of our exchanges:—

The Cotton Supply.—It begins to be perceived, says the Boston Traveller, by every one, that the cotton crop this year will be much in excess of the consumption, and that notwithstanding the abundance of money the price of the staple is almost certain materially to decline. The continent of Europe calls for a supply as much less than last year as the deficiency in the consumption of the domestic manufacturers, say about one-half, and the surplus is soon to be crowded into Liverpool, where, after the first of April, the stock is likely to accumulate rapidly and largely for several months.

It is not exactly true that "every one" begins to perceive these things, for there are firm believers at the South in a deficiency of the crop and in high prices. Interest probably helps the judgment, in both cases, to arrive at conclusions. Without knowing which party is right, we give the above, that planters may see what is said elsewhere.

A FAIR HIT.—Harper's Weekly has a couple of good pictures, side by side. No. 1, "How the New York Merchants received their Country Customers last year," presents us with a rough looking countryman, just arrived, carpet bag in hand, and six of the most delighted looking New Yorkers shaking hands with him and grinning from ear to ear.

No. 2, "How they receive them this year," shows the same countryman, just arrived again, and holding out his hand, but his old friends have turned their backs upon him, resolutely oblivious of his presence. There is a sign up, "No Goods sold on credit without New York security."

NEW YORK, April 2.

Arrival of the Hammonia.—The Hammonia arrived to-day with Liverpool dates to the 20th ult., and files of the London papers up to 2 o'clock, Saturday. Consols were quoted at 96⅞ for money, and 96⅞ to 97 on account. French funds were slightly improved. The Bombay mail arrived at London on the 20th. The only additional news from India is that an attack was to be made on Lucknow about the 20th of March. The old King of Oude had proclaimed himself King of India, and ordered the insurgents not to fight the English, but to disperse in bands of forty or fifty and scour the roads and kill as many Englishmen as they could. Mann Singh saved from Lucknow some forty or fifty English or Anglo Indian women and children. Several trifling actions had taken place, in which the natives were invariably repulsed. The Rajah of Anighera had been hung.

The Virginia Banks and Currency.—The Legislature of this State has enacted a law requiring the banks to resume specie payments on the 1st day of *May* next. It has also passed another law requiring the Richmond banks to redeem the notes of their respective branches, on demand at one-fourth per cent discount, and to establish redeeming agencies at Baltimore. The banks not located in Richmond are also to establish agencies at that point and in this city, for the redemption of their issues, at one-fourth per cent discount. The Senate bill for the suppression of notes of a less denomination than $20 was rejected by the lower House, so that the independent banks may continue to issue 5s, 7s, 8s, 9s, etc, as heretofore.—*Richmond Whig.*

Surrender of Billy Bowlegs.—The Madison *Messenger* has reliable information that Billy Bowlegs "has surrendered his sword, and is now at Tampa with his whole party, waiting the consummation of arrangements now being made to be transferred to the West.

Gen. E. J. Mallett has been appointed by the President of the United States commercial agent at Florence, Tuscany.

We learn that Hon. Edward Everett will not visit our University to deliver his lecture on Washington, as was expected, and as has been announced. He is prevented from coming by sickness in his family.—*Ral. Standard.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: The readers of your paper have heard of the death of Dr. Edmund McQueen; but for the gratification of his friends and relatives, I wish to make known some particulars concerning his death. He died very suddenly of a heart disease, on the 9th of February last, aged 57 years and 13 days. His health had been declining for several months, but for a short time previous to his death he seemed to be improving; and on the morning he died, he arose in usual health and breakfasted with his family. But before 10 o'clock A. M. he was a corpse. All that the skill of man could devise was done to restore life's current to its wonted action, but vainly, for its throbbings were stilled—its heart-beats emptied into eternity. The deceased was conscious of his situation, and constantly endeavored to prepare his family for the shock he knew his death would occasion them. He arranged all his earthly affairs with profound calmness—even designated his dress and place of burial. In the mean time he did not forget his soul. Circumstances of a peculiar nature deterred him from uniting with the Church since he was baptised in infancy, but we have reason to trust that he is with Jesus. For some time before he died he not only *read* his Bible, but *made it his study*—sometimes reading it for hours and days consecutively. A short time before his death he assured his wife that "he was not afraid to meet his God." He was constantly on the watch for death, and preparing to meet it. Often, before retiring, he would call his children around him, and his eye would wander over the precious group, and linger, Oh! so tenderly! on each loved one, as though he were taking a silent, long farewell of them. He was devoted to his family: during his long practice he never turned his back upon his own door without praying God to protect and bless the dear ones there during his absence; and it was his constant prayer that he might be removed from earth before any one of his family was placed in the cold grave. God granted it in mercy—and those who loved him should not murmur, but give thanks. Nobly and grandly he passed through life, with a name unsullied by an ignoble deed. He did not stoop to win applause from wealth or greatness; but often he bowed his lofty head to enter a lowly hovel in order to minister to the dis sed and distressed, and many a prayer and bless ng from the couch of the suffering poor has arisen as holy incense to high Heaven to await him there. He left a wife and ten children, and numerous friends and relatives, to mourn his loss. But, thanks to the "God of Love," their mourning may be mingled with joy, if they remember that "their loss" was his great "gain." Reader, let the suddenness of this death say to thy soul in trumpet-tones, Prepare to meet thy God!—for thou knowest not when He may come for thee.

April 1858.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 31.—Schr W L Springs fm Philad. April 3.—Schr. T B Hodgman from Rockport, Me.

DIED,

In Bastrop, Louisiana, Dec. 1, 1857, Mr. ARCHIBALD McIVER, in the 64th year of his age, a native of Chatham County, N. C., and formerly a citizen of this town.

In Calloway county, Kentucky, Jan'y 12, Mrs MARY KELLY, in the 49th year of her age, wife of Miles Kelly, and daughter of the late Alex. Clark, of Moore county, N. C.

Presbyterian copy.

In Richmond County, on the 22d March, after an illness of two days, Mrs. MARTHA ANN CAPELL, wife of Mr. Pleasant Capell, in the 22d year of her age. She was a noble hearted woman, a devoted wife and mother, a zealous Christian, a member of the Baptist Church. In all the relations of life she had secured the respect of all who knew her.—COM.

Presbyterian please copy.

On the 20th ult., at his home in Chatham co., N. C., HENRY WILLIAMS, Esq., in the 64th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 5.

BACON—	11½ a 12½	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX—	23 a 24	English	4 a 0
CANDLES—F. F.	20 a 00	LARD—	12 a 13
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD—	8 8½
Sperm	00 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	29 a 30
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans,	33 a 35
Java	20 a 00	NAILS—	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good,	10¾ a 11	Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10 a 10½	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny,	17 a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00
Dundee,	17 a 18	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8 a 8½	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	90 0 a 1 00
FLOUR—		Northern do.	0 70 a 0 80
Family,	5 25 a 5 35	N. C. Whiskey	00 a 0 40
Super.	5 00 a 5 15	Northern do.	35 a 0 00
Fine,	4 75 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched,	4 50 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn,	0 75 a 0 00	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat,	1 00 a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats,	0 40 a 0 45	TALLOW—	10 a 00
Peas,	0 90 a 0 00	WOOL—	15 a 18
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10	TURPENTINE—	
Green	4 a 00	Yellow dip,	2 10 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin,	2 10 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard,	1 10 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits,	40 a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—¼ decline since Thursday, and may be considered rather dull at the decline.

Flour—Firm at quotations.

No other change worthy of note.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 3, 1858.

Virgin and Yellow Turpentine 2 70, Hard 1 60. Spirits 44. Common Rosin 1 05 to 1 10; No. 1, low grade, 1 25 to 1 75. Tar 1 60 to 1 70.

At Charleston, Cotton 8½ to 12½.

At New York, Southern Flour 4 70 to $5 for mixed to good; 5 05 to $6 for fancy. Spirits 48 to 48½. The Cotton market has rallied a little, holders refuse to yield the concession demanded, so that the decline under the latest foreign news is thus far only ½; buyers however are scarce and sales small; middling uplands 11¼.

Total receipts of cotton 2,437,347 bales, against 2,611,326 last year. Decrease 180,979.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. April 3, Str Fanny, with Passengers, and Goods for Murchison, Reid & Co, G W Williams & Co, D & W McLaurin, E J Hale & Son, H & E J Lilly, P Taylor, N Brice, J R Lee, J C Poe, A J Woodward, A G Thornton, Ray & Pearce, Joel Williams.

Cape Fear Line. April 3, Str Flora McDonald, with Goods for S Edwards, H Parks & Co, Foust & Bro, Mooring & Creason, New Market Co, Rockfish Co, N C Arsenal, G Lauder, A G Thornton, C E Leete, H McDaniel, Murchison, Reid & Co, Worth & Utley, J & D G Worth, S T Hawley & Son, J Winslow, J Elliot, Elkin Co, J A Pemberton, G H Makepeace, J S Williams, J & N A Cameron, A McLean, J N Smith, R Mitchell, W Draughon, R Gray, S M Livingston, G Barnum, J Lum, D C McIntyre, J S Fairly, W Turlington, W L H & Co.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Farmers of Cumberland and Harnett, allow us to remind you of the fact, that if you wish to compete successfully for the premiums to be awarded at the next Agricultural Fair, *now* is the time to commence the work. When the time arrives for holding the Fair it will be *too late* to sow your seed. And as the Committee are anxious that the next Exhibition shall be the best, and have determined to spare no pains in securing so desirable an object, we hope that a simple suggestion will be sufficient to secure the hearty co-operation of all.

There is no Farmer, let his means be ever so limited, or his farm ever so small, but may make some of the productions of his fields or garden not only profitable to himself, but creditable to the exhibition.

Due notice will be given of the time for holding the next Fair. The list of premiums will be published as soon as revised, and will be made liberal to every branch of industry.

Let us all unite in the work, and success will crown our efforts.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 30, 1858.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Office of the Western Railroad Company, in Fayetteville, until the 20th of April, at noon, for laying 11 miles of Track, commencing at Fayetteville. Specifications can be seen at the Engineer's Office in Fayetteville, on and after the 10th instant.

W. A. KUPER,
Ch. Eng. W. R. R.

April 1, 1858. 99-

Carolinian and Presbyterian copy.

NOTICE.

THE firm of BROWN & WARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are hereby notified to call and settle without delay, from the fact that collections must be made in some way.

ANGUS D. BROWN,
EVERETT L. WARD.

Lumberton, N. C., April 2, 1858.

The subscriber will continue the Mercantile business at the old stand of B. & W., and while returning thanks for past favors solicits a continuance of the same. ANGUS D. BROWN.

MR. E. L. WARD'S compliments to the customers and friends of Messrs. Brown & Ward: requesting one favor only at your hands, which is to call on Angus D. when you come to Lumberton, and supply yourselves with Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.; add Mr. W.'s regrets that he will soon part with his friends by moving to the West; but is glad to say that he will leave them in good hands.

April 2. 99-4t

FINE LIQUORS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

THE subscriber will offer for sale on Thursday, 8th inst., at the Store recently occupied by him on Green Street, a choice lot of fine old Liquors and Wines.

Also, the Furniture and Fixtures of the house.

R. JONES.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

April 5. 99-1t

K. M. MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 104 WALL STREET,

New York.

☞Usual advances on Consignments.☜

NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

THE subscribers have just printed at the Observer Office a SECOND EDITION of

DEVEREUX AND BATTLE'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. 1,

REVISED AND CORRECTED, WITH NOTES AND REFERENCES,

BY

HON. WILLIAM H. BATTLE,

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The price of the new edition is not greater than that of the old, though, as it is scarcely necessary to say to the Profession in North Carolina, its value has been greatly increased by Judge Battle's Notes, References and Corrections.

The volume has been long out of print, and we shall be glad to supply the many Lawyers whose sets of Reports are incomplete without it, as well as those who have the old edition but would like to have the new one for the sake of its notes.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, April 5, 1858.

COPIES were mailed on Saturday to each of the subscribers to the new editions of the volumes out of print, now in process of publication at this office. The work has not been executed so speedily as we desired and expected. The subscription list was very small, and therefore the immediate return for a considerable outlay is not large enough to justify rapid printing.

MRS. A. A. BROOKSBANK

HAS returned from New York, and will open in a few days a very desirable Stock of

MILLINERY,

And other goods in her line, to which she invites the attention of the public.

April 2. 99-3t

WILLIAM MacINTYRE

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

10 BARRELS PRIME LARD;
9500 lbs. Prime Bacon, hog round,—sides large and boneless;
570 Sacks Corn;
1 doz. Grain Cradles, improved;
1 doz. Cooper's Spinning Wheels,
A Lot of Weaver's Sleys;
Manilla Rope, assorted sizes;
Hemlock Sole Leather.

April 5, 1858. 89-tf

NOTICE.

I WILL sell, at the Court House door in Smithfield, on Tuesday the 25th May next, 12 SHARES in the Johnston Little River Manufacturing Company, being the Shares owned by the late Micajah Cox, deceased. A credit of six months will be given, and the purchaser required to give bond with approved security. WILLIAM T. COX, Adm'r.

March 20, 1858 99*8tpd

NOTICE.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, SIXTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF PINE LAND, on Cedar Creek, and TWO THOUSAND ACRES on the Altamaha River, in Tattnall County, Georgia. Any person wishing to purchase with a view to Milling privileges, or cutting Timber or manufacturing Turpentine, would do well to come and examine these lands. Either or both tracts will be sold at the low price of one dollar per acre if applied for soon, as the owner wishes to change the investment. For further particulars come and view the lands, or address a letter to the subscriber at Reidsville, Tattnall Co., Georgia.

JOHN PEARSON.

March 30, 1858. 99-3mpd

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., April 5, 1858:

C H Adkinson, Allen Arnett.

Isau Bulan, Simeon Bailey, D J Baldwin, G M Barber, J A Brown, Jr.

Jas Cameron, Coroner of Cumberland, J A Cameron, S A C L Campbell, J W Cameron, W W Chenault, C Cain, Communicator, Mrs E J Clarke.

Harrison Driver, A Davis, Daniel Dernelle, Jr.

Mary Evelyn, Jno Ellis, Jr, 2.

Adam Frantz, J H Flamerer, Wm Fulkes, Wm Fry.

Millies Grady.

Archey Honeycutt, T G Hall, Esq, Richard Haworth, Ann E Holmes, Sarah Hartie, Susan Hall, D D Hughes & Co.

A P Johnson, Elisa Ann Jacobs, Jonas Isaacs 3, J B Jones, Mary Jones, B T Jewett.

B Loid, W H Latta.

P J Mulligan, M D, Col T S Memory, Jno M Martin, Willey Mellender, Jno T Martin, P Montague, D B Morley, Marinda Mason, J & G W Marsh 2, Jno C McLean, Jno Martin, Wm McDuffie, W J McDermid, Jno B McLeod, Jas McKay, Geo McKay, M J McGill, Amanda McMillan, Charity McAlister, Nevin McLeod.

Susan Pool, Ann Petifort, Nancy J Plummer, A A Peoples.

Alexd'r Sessom, S A Simmons, Dolly Sampson, Ferby Scott, Elizabeth J Smith, W N Spencer, J J Spell.

Nash Taylor.

E Whitehead, Quarks & Walker, Miss Eliza Watson.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

I BELIEVE IT SAVED MY LIFE.

—JACOB WOOSTER, of Bush Creek, New Sewickley township, says:

"For two years I suffered the Vertigo, Nausea and Headache, attending Dyspepsia, sometimes so severely as to incapacitate me for any effort—at others, to confine me to my bed. My bowels were often so constipated as to oblige me to use the most powerful purgatives to relieve myself. Indeed, I at last found it necessary to use something of the kind constantly. Last fall I commenced taking BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, and found it just what my case required. I cannot recommend it too highly, for *I believe it saved my life.*"

April 3. 99-2tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1858.

John T. Moorman vs. Franklin C. Smith.

Original Attachment levied on three negro slaves, viz: Miranda and children, Ben and Horace.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Franklin C. Smith, hath privately removed himself out of the said County and State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Franklin C. Smith to be and appear at the next term of our Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Richmond at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in September, A. D. 1858, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment final will be rendered against the said Franklin C. Smith for three thousand dollars, and the negro slaves levied on will be condemned to the plaintiff's use.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1858, and the 82d year of American Independence. R. S. McDONALD, C. S. C.

99*6w

KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL,

NOT EXPLOSIVE,

AND KEROSENE LAMPS.

A SMALL supply of the above celebrated Oil and Lamps just rec'd and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH,
Druggist.

March 25. 96tf

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS

In Fayetteville and vicinity, are notified that

THIS WEEK WE SHALL OPEN

Over 600 Patterns of

Fancy Cassimeres, Coatings, and Vestings;

Also, several Cases of

CLOTHS, direct Importation,

All of which we are prepared to make to measure in any desired style.

Send your orders to

O. S. BALDWIN,
Wilmington, N. C.

March 16. 94-14w

1858. FOR THE SPRING & SUMMER. 1858.

JUST RECEIVED, one of the most magnificent Stocks of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Mantillas, Bonnets, Dress Trimmings; some of the most beautiful Robes a'Quills, now all the fashion.

Also, an extensive assortment of

CLOTHING, HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Farming Implements, Boots, Shoes, Straw, Leghorn and Panama Hats, Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valices, Parasols, Sun Shades, Fans, and choice Family GROCERIES.

Making in all one of the handsomest assortments ever exhibited in this market. Ladies and Gentlemen of Lumberton, and Robeson County in general, are very respectfully solicited to give an early call.

S. W. ERRANT,
Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
March 22, 1858. 95*1mo

DRY GOODS
AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats, Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas, &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No. 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind. EDMUND LILLY.
Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

TURPENTINE STILL FOR SALE.

A SIXTEEN Barrel Turpentine Still, complete, with all the fixtures. Apply to

SMITH & ELLIOT.
Address, Fayetteville P. O.
March 17. 95*3t

A TURPENTINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers at Newton Grove, Sampson County, offer for sale a large and well fitted up Distillery, at a very moderate price and on good terms.

B. LEE & CO.
March 9. 93-3m

VALUABLE TANNERY FOR SALE.

THE old and well-known Tannery in Salem, N. C., is now for sale. All who feel disposed to purchase can receive any desired information by applying to either of the subscribers or Mr. Chas. Brietz. Terms of payment will be made accommodating, and the property will be sold with or without the Stock, as the buyer may prefer, as soon as a fair price can be obtained. We will also sell a valuable Tanner and Currier.

F. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON, } Trustees.
R. W. WHARTON,
March 20, 1858. 97-*3mos

LOST!

TWO NOTES on D. A. Boyd of Richmond county, one for Forty-five dollars and some cents, dated 14th day of October, 1856; the other for Fourteen Dollars and sixty cents, dated March 25, 1857; both payable one day after date to the subscriber. All persons are forewarned against trading for said Notes, as I have forbidden the payment of said Notes to any one else. JOHN McCALLUM.
Rockingham, N. C., March 22. 97*3tpd

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE;
—ALSO—
Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon. G. W. I GOLDSTON.
N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.
Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

STANLY HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having lately purchased the above mentioned HOUSE, respectfully solicts public patronage. We will spare no pains to render all comfortable who may favor us with a call. Our Table shall be furnished with the best the Market affords.

Our STALLS are in good repair, well supplied, and attentive Ostlers in attendance.

We also have a Large Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a general variety, which we offer low for cash or on time to punctual dealers.

STEED, HARRIS & ROSS.
Albemarle, N. C., Oct. 28, 1857. 56-*6mpd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his STEAM MILL, located on Baker's Creek, in Bladen County. The Mill is situated in a neighborhood where there is a good demand for Lumber, and large custom for grinding. The boiler and engine are of the best workmanship and in good order, so that a purchaser could commence operations without delay.

Any person wishing to engage in the business will do well to examine the above mentioned property before purchasing elsewhere. Terms will be made accommodating. GEO. CROMARTIE.
Baker's Creek, Feb'y 23. 89tf

FOR SALE.

LEVINE WOOD'S celebrated TURPENTINE HACKERS, made here at home in Fayetteville. Any pattern can be furnished at short notice.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Feb'y 26. 89*6

NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all persons against trading for a note given by me to Joseph McKay, for One Hundred and Fifty-five Dollars, dated Feb. 25, 1858. I have not had value received, as can be proven, therefore I am determined not to pay it.

WILLIAM McKAY,
Richmond Co., N. C.
March 18. 95-*3tpd

THE WARSAW HOUSE

IS NOW OPEN, and the subscriber solicits the patronage of the travelling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best Liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at 1½ o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.

I have also a Daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line.

N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.
Nov. 6, 1857. 63-*6m

NEW BOOKS.

MARRIED OR SINGLE, by Miss Sedgewick; The Professor, by Currer Bell; Romany Rye, by Lavengro; The Athelings; Tent Life in the Holy Land; Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia; The Improved Housewife, by Mrs. Webster; &c.

Also, Bullion's 1st Lessons in Greek; Payson & Dunton's Series of PENMANSHIP; Addick's Elements; Key to Davies' Algebra; and other School Books.

E. J. HALE & SON.

DWELLING FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell the large Dwelling and Lot on the corner of Gillespie and Russell Streets, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Erambert. Terms reasonable. E. J. HALE.

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE fifth Session of this Institution is now in progress and will close on the last Friday in May next. The Principal has associated with himself several Female Assistants of experience and skill in teaching, and can therefore assure his patrons of the very best instruction, and most careful attention to their daughters entrusted to his care. And while extra expense has been incurred in furnishing comfortable lodging, he has reduced the price of Board to six dollars per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Arrangements are made to accommodate fifty young Ladies at that price. Tuition in the English branches will range from $5 to $12 50 per session. For Latin, French or Greek an extra charge of $5 each; for Painting $10. Music $20 with Instrument. It will be seen from the above that the whole expense of one session for the English studies need not exceed $45 or $50. Students received at any time and charged from arrival to the end of the session, unless in case of protracted sickness. Quarterly reports will be sent to parents of the progress and deportment of their daughters.

This school is located at the well known Mineral Springs in Chatham county, one of the most healthy locations, doubtless, in the State. The Boarding department is under the immediate care of the Principal.

Address THOS. S. YARBRO, Principal.
Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C., Feb'y 5, 1858. 88-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Richmond N. Pearson, Ex'r of Martha A. Pearson, vs. William P. Johnson and wife, and others.
Petition for Account and Settlement.

BEING made appear to me by affidavit, that the following defendants in the above suit, to wit. William P. Johnson and wife Eliza, James Johnson, William Johnson, Herbert P. Johnson, Frances A. Rogers, Benjamin R. Rogers, Clinton Pearson, John R. Tullis and wife Emeline, and Benjamin F. Pearson reside beyond the limits of this State, publication is therefore directed to be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the County Court for Anson County, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough on the second Monday in April next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment taken pro confesso against them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

89*6t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1858.

Rachel Gulledge against James R. Gulledge, Thomas Gulledge, Henry Ratleff and wife Frances, Elijah Huntley and wife Zelpha, Sarah Gulledge, Daniel Huntley and wife Mary, John T. Marsh and wife Caroline, John S. Smith and wife Rachel, Susan Gulledge, Ann Gulledge, Rebecca Gulledge, Joel Gulledge, Elijah Gulledge, William Gulledge, and Henry M. Gulledge.
Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry Ratleff and wife Frances, Elijah Huntley and wife Zelpha, and John S. Smith and wife Rachel, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesboro', on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

89*6t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1858.

Macey Caudel against Jesse Caudel and others.
Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, A. J. Caudel, A. H. Caudel, —— Rice and wife Mary J., D. G. Caudel, William A. Caudel, —— Morton and wife, Elizabeth Caudel, Malachi Caudel, —— Kennedy and wife Martha, Catharine Caudel, Absalom Caudel, J. B. Caudel, Tenissee Caudel, —— Taylor and wife Frances, —— Hefly and wife Elmira, —— Richardson and wife Elenda, Hezekia Haney, Absalom Haney, Penelope Haney, Jesse Haney, Mary J. Haney, and William Haney, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in January A. D, 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

89*6t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term 1858.

Neill McKay vs. Catharine Sellers, Jane McPhaul, Duncan McKay, Alexander McKay and others.
Petition for Sale of Slaves

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Alexander McKay and the children of Mary McPhaul, and the children of Margaret, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said non-resident defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton on the fourth Monday in May next to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

95*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term 1858.

Richard Street vs. Murdo Street and Donald Street.
Petition for Probate of Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Donald Street, one of the Defendants in this case, is a non-resident of this State: Ordered therefore, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Donald Street to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise the allegations therein set forth will be taken pro confesso, and the same heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday of January 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

A. H. McNEILL, Clk.
Issued 20th March 1858. 95*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1857.

J. W. Cromartie, Ex'r, vs. Alexander L. Harvey and others.

WHEREAS, James W. Cromartie, Executor of James Cromartie, dec'd, has lately in our said Court of Equity filed a bill against W. J. Cromartie, Executor of Elizabeth Harrington, deceased, Alexander L. Harvey and Catharine his wife, for the purpose of attaching the distributive share of the said Alexander L. and wife Catharine, in the estate of the late Elizabeth Harrington, now in the possession of W. J. Cromartie, Executor, or so much thereof as will satisfy the amount prayed for in said bill: And it appearing to the court that Alexander L. and wife Catharine are non residents, now this is therefore to command the said Alexander L. and Catharine to appear at the next term of our said Court to be held in Elizabethtown, in the county of Bladen, on the first Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill of complaint, or judgment pro confesso shall be rendered against them as prayed for in said bill of complaint.

KENNETH McLEOD, C. & M. E.
92-*6t

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

FRANK N. ROBERTS & CO., having leased this Hotel, will be pleased to see their former patrons and friends, assuring them that they will use every exertion to please.

F. N. ROBERTS.] [J. G. SMITH.
Jan'y 7. 74-ypd

COOL SPRING MILLS.

THE Proprietors are prepared to GRIND CORN on the usual terms.

The Bedstead Manufacture is still carried on at the same place.

Jan'y 11, 1858. 75-tf

HIGH MOUNT TANNERY.

SITUATED 4 MILES WEST OF WADESBORO', ANSON COUNTY, N. C.

NOW the panic is over and nobody killed in these diggins, the undersigned still continues to conduct the general Tanning and Manufacturing of all kinds of Leather, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Boots and Shoes, of every size and description—of the very best material. PLANTATION premium BROGANS. NOT to be surpassed. All of which he offers and proposes to sell or exchange for Raw Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, and all kinds of country produce, on terms to justify and accommodate his customers according to the times.

Having on hand constantly a large supply of Stock, he is prepared to execute all orders neatly and promptly, with such material and workmanship as are not to be excelled by any establishment of the kind in this part of the country in style, quality or price, for cash or to punctual customers. And in returning his sincere thanks to his customers and friends generally for their former patronage, he solicits and hopes to still merit a continuance of their favors.

JAMES C. CARAWAY.
March 4 90-t1Ja

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. tf

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, a negro man by the name of CALVIN or CUDGE, who says he belongs to Neill Alford, of Marion District, South Carolina. Had on when committed, a black coat and black pants; he is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of dark complection. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. W. R. BOLTON, Jailer.
March 18, 1858. 94tf

RHODES'
Super-Phosphate of Lime.

WE have just received TWENTY TONS of this valuable fertilizer, which we can recommend to Planters as being fully equal to Peruvian Guano.

KEITH & FLANNER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 16, 1858. 94-1m

WANTED.

5000 BBLS. TURPENTINE, at my Distillery on Person Street, at the Half-way Bridge. The highest cash price will be paid.

J. R. McDUFFIE.
Green St., Fayetteville, N. C.
March 18, 1858. 94-3m

LOST,

LAST Saturday, 31st ult., (during the hours of parade,) about the Court House, or between the Court House and the Fair Ground, a small yellow leather Pocket Book, containing $59, consisting of three $10 bills, three $4 do, one $5 bill, one $5 gold piece, three $2 50 gold pieces. A Reward of $10 will be given for the above described Pocket Book and money, delivered to the undersigned.

JAS. H. JACKSON, Musician.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1857. 56tf

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 30th ult., and has not been seen, or heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair, and teeth defective, long beard on his chin when he left. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go north, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there, and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place. Any person who may take up said Boy will be entitled to the above reward and the thanks of ISAAC B. KELLY
Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 13, 1857. 33-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately. E. F. MOORE.
June 3, 1857. 13tf

Further Supply of School Books.

SMITH'S GRAMMAR; Emerson's Arithmetic and Keys; Mitchell's Geographies; Bullion's Latin Grammar; Anthon's Sallust; Davies' Surveying; Payson & Dunton's Copy Books; Walker's and Webster's School Dictionaries; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Sargent's Standard Speaker; &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 3.

GUANO.

50 TONS BEST PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Aug. 31. 38-

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27tf

OATS.

150 BUS. heavy black Oats. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.
March 4. 90-

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BOXES of that superior ROCK CANDY TOBACCO

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Oct 5, 1857. 48-tf

OATS AND PEAS.

200 BUSHELS SEED OATS,
100 ditto Cow Peas.
—*Also*—
A few barrels Northern Irish Potatoes.

For sale in quantities to suit, by

B. ROSE.
Feb'y 15, 1858. 85tf

FURTHER SUPPLIES OF BOOKS, &c.

THE Knowledge of God, objectively considered, by Breckinridge, The Prince of the House of David; Simon Suggs; Wild Western Scenes; Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; Mackey's Lexicon of Free-Masonry; Presbyterian Psalmodist; Stoddard's Juvenile Arithmetic; Greenleaf's Mental Arithmetic; Steel Pens; Mathematical Instruments; Invoice and Reference Files; &c., &c. E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb. 6, 1858.

The Life and Correspondence of Judge James Iredell, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, by Griffith J. McRae. Just rec'd. E. J. HALE, & SON.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE
TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I PROPOSE to offer, at private sale, one of the most desirable improved lots in the town of Morganton. There is between 4 and 5 acres of land in said lot, susceptible of being divided into 6 eligible lots for building purposes; it is surrounded by streets, which will make it approachable on either side. There is a large and commodious brick dwelling house, entirely new, with eight large rooms, two wide passages, a brick kitchen with two large rooms, all the necessary outhouses, including ice-house, a well-house, and an excellent well of never failing water, cribs, stable, bath-house, &c., &c. This lot commands one of the most beautiful views of the mountain scenery that is to be found anywhere in the State. The yard is filled with beautiful evergreens and shrubbery of various kinds. I will also sell 416 acres of first class wood and open land, lying within 1½ miles of Morganton, and about 800 acres lying within 3 miles of town, the greater portion of which is said to be the very best tobacco and wheat land in Burke county. About 250 acres of this tract is in a fine state of cultivation, and has all the necessary buildings upon it for a white family and for negroes. All the wood land is of the very best quality, and susceptible of cultivation. The Western North Carolina Railroad is now under contract to within 20 miles of Morganton, and there is no doubt but that in a short time it will be built to Morganton. It is unnecessary to say anything about the health and beauty of this part of North Carolina, as it is proverbial for both. I am anxious to sell the above property, and will make such terms as will undoubtedly suit persons wishing to buy. Any person wishing further information, with regard to this property or the terms on which it will be sold, can get the necessary information by writing to the subscriber, or to Tod R. Caldwell, at Morganton, N. C.

E. E. GREENLEE.
March 10, 1858. 95*3m

6,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desiring to move to the West offers to sell the following tracts of valuable land.

1 Tract containing 2566 acres in Harnett County 18 miles North of Fayetteville. There is on this tract, two large and comfortable dwelling houses, with all necessary outhouses, together with a good mill running two saws and grist, with about 300 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation: the remainder is excellent farming and turpentine land.

Also another tract containing 4000 acres of turpentine land, about 100 acres of which is cleared. There is on this tract one good dwelling with all necessary out houses and a good grist and saw-mill.

I will take pleasure in showing the above property to any person wishing to purchase.

H. S. McNEILL.
Manchester P. O.
Nov. 7th, 1857. 67-ts

2,800 Acres of Land
FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit. SMITH & ELLIOT.
April 6, 1857. 97-tf

690 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.
Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

L. J. HAUGHTON.
Oct'r 16. 52-

LAND FOR SALE.

1250 ACRES LAND lying on the Camden Stage Road, 15 miles South of Fayetteville. The Land is well timbered, and admirably adapted for Turpentine or Farming purposes; and lies between the Southern Plank Road and Big Rockfish, —convenient to market. There is on it a comfortable frame House, Mill Site &c.

Any information may be obtained on the premises from Mrs. Mary Nelson, or by enquring of

JAMES BANKS, Att'y.
Fayetteville.
Aug. 13. 33-tf

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to

THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.

—ALSO—

3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to

T. J. CURTIS.
April 29, 1857. 3tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary outhouses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varities; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

TO HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, a good Washer and House Servant. Also, a Negro GIRL about 12 years of age. And three Negro MEN—until 25th Dec. next.

Also, for sale, 1100 Acres of LAND in Harnett county, well Timbered, and convenient to the River. Terms will be made to suit.

W. McL. McKAY.
Fayetteville, Jan. 20. 78-tf

NOTICE.

OFFICE CAPE FEAR & DEEP RIVER NAV. CO.,
Pittsborough, March 1, 1858.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, will be held in the city of Wilmington, on Thursday, April 15th, 1858. By order of the Stockholders.

HENRY A. LONDON, Sec'y.
March 3. 90-tm

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
HARNETT COUNTY.
Sup'r Court Office, 15th March 1858.

IN pursuance of direction of His Honor Judge Manly, Notice is hereby given, that the Regular Term of the Superior Court of LAW AND EQUITY, for the County of Harnett, will be held at the Court House in TOOMER, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1858. WITNESSES and SUITORS will take notice accordingly.

Witness,
A. D. McLEAN,
95-tC Clerk Superior Court.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.
J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving his stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, embracing all of the latest styles for the season.

A few very handsome ROBE A QUILLE, LA BAYADIERE, & SIDE STRIPE DRESS GOODS, LACE AND SILK MANTLES, STELLA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

Any quantity of the latest Patterns of HOOPS. A Large and beautiful selection of EMBROIDERIES, HONETON COLLARS, KID GLOVES, SEWING SILK, MITTS, &c., &c., &c.

HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, and PARASOLS. A very superior assortment of LACE, STRAW, and LEGHORN BONNETS, also a few very handsome Crape do., FRENCH FLOWERS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRAPES, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

A very desirable stock of Mens', Youths', and Boys READY MADE CLOTHING, of the Latest Styles, workmanship warranted.

The public are invited to call early and examine the above goods; they will be sold cheap for cash, or on the usual time to those who pay *occasionally*.
March 18, 1858. 94-tf

Groceries, Hardware, &c

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,

which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
July 18, 1857. 26-tf

1858.
Spring Importation.

WE are now receiving our Spring purchases of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS, HATS, BONNETS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

To which we invite the attention of Buyers in this Market.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
March 15, 1858. 93tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Spring supply of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are—

Prints, Lawns, and Brilliantes;
Col'd and Black Silks;
Irish Linens and Diapers;
Farmer's Linen, Twilled and Plain;
Cassimere and Merino Twills;
White and Col'd Cotton Hose;
Bolting Cloths, No. 0 to 10;
Silk and Straw Bonnets; &c.

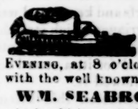
With almost every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which has been purchased by the package at the late sales in New York and Philadelphia: Will be offered cheap for cash or on time to paying customers.
March 13, 1856. 93tf
Carolinian copy.

CROCKERY.
Glass-Ware & Looking Glasses.

I HAVE a good stock in my line. Country Merchants supplied at low prices.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 17. 94-2m

FOR FLORIDA!
FROM CHARLESTON,
VIA SAVANNAH.



THE SUPERIOR Steam Ship **GORDON**, Capt. F. BARDEN, will leave CHARLESTON, every FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, connecting at SAVANNAH with the well known Steam Packet

WM. SEABROOK, Capt. WM. T. McNELTY, which will leave SAVANNAH every SATURDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, for

PALATKA, Florida,

taking the Inland Route, and touching at Brunswick and St. Mary's, Ga., and Fernandina, Jacksonville and Picolata, Fla.

RETURNING, the Wm. Seabrook will leave PALATKA, every MONDAY AFTERNOON, and will arrive at Savannah on Wednesday morning, in ample time to connect with the Steamer Gordon, which will leave Savannah every Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and arrive at Charleston by 1 o'clock the next morning, so as to connect with the morning trains of the North Eastern and South Carolina Rail Roads.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

will be taken through from Charleston at the same rates as by the Steamers going direct to Florida, and no expense will be charged for transferring Freight and Passengers at Savannah, as both Steamers lie at the same wharf: and Meals will be furnished on board, free of charge.

Passengers going to or returning from Florida, are invited to give this line a trial, as no pains or expense will be spared to render it a favorite Route, both for Freight and Travel. The accommodations on board the Steamers are such as to secure the utmost degree of safety and comfort, and their tables are furnished in the most sumptuous manner. For engagements, or further particulars, apply on board, or to

E. LAFITTE & CO., Agents, Charleston, S. C.
J. P. BROOKS, Agent, Savannah, Ga.
Jan'y 18, '58. 81-3m-pd

NORTH CAROLINA READERS.
NUMBERS 1 AND 2.

PREPARED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WANTS AND INTERESTS OF

North Carolina.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, BY

Rev. F. M. Hubbard,

PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NUMBER 3,

CONTAINING A FAMILIAR HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Selections in Prose and Verse; many of them by eminent citizens of the State.

HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES,

And a variety of Miscellaneous Information and Statistics, by

C. H. WILEY

Number 3 is a new and revised edition of the North Carolina Reader, first published in 1851. Numbers 1 and 2 just issued, complete the series, which is, as a whole, cheaper than any other series of Readers in the United States, and as complete.

The Editor (Prof. Hubbard) in his Preface to Number 1 deems it proper to allude to a few of the peculiar advantages aimed at by the Superintendent of Common Schools while making efforts to have this work completed. These are,

1. *The encouragement of a feeling of self-dependence*, and the enlistment of popular sentiment in behalf of the State and its institutions. It was not thought important, however, to have more than one number of the Readers of merely a local interest.

2, *To remedy the evil everywhere complained of in common schools, of a perpetual change in text books*; an expensive habit, and one which injures the Schools by preventing the children from being classified. A series of home Readers, it was supposed, would be certainly used, and this great evil thus avoided.

3, *Economy*, the popular system of Readers being too long and being made so often merely to add to the profits of authors and publishers.

This series is to consist of fewer numbers than those generally used, and it is believed that these numbers are sufficient, while if the system were universally used in the State, the sum saved to parents and children would amount to several thousand dollars annually.

4, *To put in the hands of children learning to read compositions sufficiently familiar but not of the character called childish compositions*, containing, in lessons easy enough for all ages, correct specimens of style, interesting in matter, and inculcating proper morals, and religious instruction.

The prices are, for No. 1, 25 cents; No. 2, 37½ cents and No. 3, 75 cents. A liberal deduction from these prices to Merchants and School Teachers.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dr. Hawks's History
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the 1st volume of this valuable work, which has received the highest commendation wherever it has been read, not only for its literary execution but for its typographical getting up. It may be obtained, either from us or from our General Agent for the State, H. W. Horne of this place, or any of his Assistant Agents. The price varies according to style of binding: In handsome cloth $1 25; in Library Sheep $1 50: in half Calf $1 75. IT IS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH. None will be charged, either by ourselves or our Agents. A liberal discount will be made where quantities are taken to sell again.

It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, on receipt of the price and 24 cents to pay postage.

The 2d volume is in course of preparation. There will probably be four or five volumes in all. The succeeding volumes will probably contain about 500 pages each, and will be sold at a proportionally higher price, viz: half a cent a page for the cloth binding, 25 cents additional for sheep and 50 cents additional for the half calf binding. E. J. HALE & SON

Fayetteville, April 29, 1857.

P. S. The Agent and his Assistants design to visit every county in the State, with the book, as soon as convenient. In the mean time, orders to him or to us, accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt attention.

STANDARD & MISCELLANEOUS
BOOKS.

DR. KANE'S Arctic Explorations,—cloth, sheep and half calf; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, Conquest of Peru, Phillip 2d, and Conquest of Mexico; Henry Clay's Works, 6 vols; Benton's Thirty Years in the U. S. Senate; Daniel Webster's Works, 6 vols. Memoirs of S. S. Prentiss; Irving's Works, 15 vols., cloth and sheep; Memoirs of Wm Wirt; Irving's Life of Washington, cloth and sheep; Life and Correspondence of Webster; Com. Perry's Japan Expedition; Abbott's Napoleon; The Indigenous Races of the Earth, by Nott & Gliddon; Recollections of A Life Time, by Goodrich, (Peter Parley;) Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England; Hallam's, Robertson's, Johnson's, Burke's, Addison's, Hannah More's and Dick's Works; Southey's Common Place Book; Historical Collections of Virginia; Dickens's Complete Works, 13 vols. illustrated; LaMartine's History of Turkey; The queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland; Goldsmith's Animated Nature; Noctes Ambrosiane, 5 vols.,—edited by D. McKenzie; Rollin's Ancient History; Constitutional Text Book; Millman's Gibbon's Rome; The Statesman's Manual; Tales and Novels of Maria Edgeworth; Proctor's History of the Crusades; Chambers' Information for the People; Tytler's Universal History; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson; Chambers' Miscellany, 10 vols.; Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography; The Scottish Gael; Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols.; Waverly Novels in 12, 24 and 27 vols; Wilson's Tales of the Borders and of Scotland; DeTocqueville's Democracy in America; Knight's Half Hours with the best Authors; Bulwer's Novels, complete in one vol; Plutarch's Lives; Modern British Essayists; Lyell's Principles of Geology; Tales of the Arabian Nights, 4 vols. illustrated; Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea; Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse; Mrs. Hale's Family Monitor and Guide to Social Happiness; The Bachelor of Salamanca, by Le Sage; History of the Revolutions in Europe; Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott; Hogg's Winter Evening Tales; Woodfall's Junius; McIntosh's Miscellanies; Hamilton's Philosophy and Literature; McAulay's Miscellanies; Marshall's Washington; Life of Pinckney; Brande's Encyclopedia; The Prince of the House of David; The Poetical Works of Hemans, Scott, Campbell, Milton, Byron, Moore, Burns, Shakspeare, &c, in various styles.

E. J. HALE & SON.

LAW BOOKS.

DOMAT'S Civil Law;